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*Soviet Union*

*Vol III No 172* *3 September 1980*

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U.S. 'DELIBERATELY DELAYING' REPLY SO AS TO PLACE EUROMISSILES

LD302300 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 30 Aug, TASS --TASS political news analyst Vladmir Serov writes:

Two months passed since the Soviet Union proposed to the Western countries to start without delay the discussion of the question of medium-range missiles in Europe in organic connection with the question of American forward-based nuclear means. That proposal recieved broad support in Europe and outside it, but in Washington the reaction was more than restrained.

If one is to believe reports of some Western newspapers, in Washington they are not in a hurry to give an answer because of the election campaign in the United States and also of persisting tension in American-Soviet relations, allegedly linked with developments around Afghanistan. But are these real causes that the Washington administration is guided by in deliberately delaying the reply to the absolutely clear Soviet proposal prompted by sincere concern for peace, the striving to save Europe from a devastating nuclear-missile conflagration? U.S. actions in the recent past and its present practical deeds make one doubt this.

It is to be recalled what invented pretexts Washington resorted to in a bid to justify its tactics of procrastination when the question was raised of ratification of SALT II treaty. A myth of "a Soviet military brigade" in Cuba was invented, which soon burst like a soap bubble. When West European countries--NATO members started more insistently urging the United States to ratify, at last, this treaty, in Washington they resorted to another subterfuge: They promised to put the SALT II treaty into effect if these countries took the decision to deploy on their territories American medium-range missiles. Such a decision was taken but the treaty, signed in summer last year, is still shelved in Washington.

Isn't something like that taking place now? Avoiding under every pretext discussion of the question of the medium-range nuclear missiles, the U.S. leaders meanwhile started preparations in full swing for deployment of such weapons in the FRG, Britain and Italy. Delaying the opening of the negotiations, they hope to involve into their precarious enterprise also Belgium whose influential political forces are against deployment of American missiles in the country. The impression is that references to different circumstances, which allegedly prevent undelayed opening of the negotiations on medium-range missiles, are nothing but a smokescreen under the cover of which the United States intends to have the arms race continued, cost what it may. The Washington leaders are unruffled by the concern of the West European public that the turning of the old world into a launching-pad for new American missiles makes it the first target for retaliatory nuclear strikes. Potomac, they ponder, is far from the Rhine and the Thames and they will be able to sit calm over the seas as long as a nuclear holocaust rages in Europe. These are dangerous and untenable calculations.

ZORIN WARNS IDEA TO LIMIT NUCLEAR WAR 'IS ABSURD'

LD311502 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Excerpts] We present another program in our series Moscow Viewpoint. Talks in this series are written by Valentin Zorin, political observer for Soviet television and radio.

Now suppose I begin by asking my American listeners to try and imagine the following situation. Suppose one fine day you hear on the radio or read in your morning paper that the Kremlin has just announced its new strategic doctrine under which the Soviet Union will conduct preparations for a preventive nuclear strike at the United States. The announcement is accompanied by Soviet military leaders elaborating on some of the practical steps involved, so that one gets the impression that the Russians really mean business.

Now try and imagine how we felt when we heard of President Carter signing a document a few days ago which is designated simply as Presidential Directive No 59. In this document, you will recall, the President authorizes the Pentagon to conduct the necessary preparations for a nuclear strike at targets in the Soviet Union. Speaking at the Newport Naval War College in Rhode Island a few days ago Defense Secretary Brown made a significant elaboration on the practical meaning of this presidential directive. He said that what it amounts to is that a preventive nuclear strike can now be launched against the Soviet Union, and this is also confirmed by other United States officials and by the media. In a comment on the defense secretary's statement the New York TIMES says his message was that the United States can now be the first to use its nuclear capability even in case of a conflict involving conventional weapons.

Now it is easy to see that, having lost 20 million people in the last war, the Soviet Union cannot just ignore this new threat. So, if as a result of this we shall all be involved in a new spiral of the arms race if not in something much worse, it is clearly the American side which is to blame. I don't think I have to tell you that the Soviet Union takes its national security as seriously as the United States, this being so we just cannot just sit and watch what Washington may do next.

So what we are dealing with in fact are two different approaches to the threat of a devastating and murderous nuclear war. The Soviet approach to this threat, which is steadily becoming more real, is contained in our proposals not to step up the nuclear arms race and not to proclaim any risky doctrines of a preventive nuclear war. The Soviet side is calling instead for negotiating an agreement on preventing any such war so as to rid us all of this lethal danger.

Now I think I'd like to make two remarks on this score. To begin with it's a fact that instead of seeking ways to exclude the use of nuclear weapons from its military doctrine the United States is trying to legitimize nuclear war in the eyes of its own public, and secondly an attempt is being made to lower what is called the nuclear threshold. The appalling prospect of nuclear war is shocking to the American and international public that the Pentagon people thought it wise to work out their new strategy in deep secrecy, and now they want to make people believe that a nuclear war will not necessarily lead to total destruction, that one could try and wage a limited nuclear war.

The whole idea, of course, is absolutely absurd. The very nature of nuclear weapons as weapons of mass destruction which can be delivered over great distance practically in no time calls for a really quick and really massive retaliation. Anyone who thinks he can keep within bounds a nuclear war might just as well try his skill on a hurricane. The founder of scientific communism, Karl Marx, remarked on one occasion that it is impossible to be just a little pregnant. It is really absurd to think that you can have a small and safe nuclear war when you have a chance to use the most destructive weapon ever invented by man, and people who now speak of a limited nuclear war know all these thinks no worse than we do.

When Secretary Brown and his Washington colleagues defend Presidential Directive 59 they deliberately fool their own people to make them accept the possibility of a nuclear (?conflict), but this is simply an attempt to lower the nuclear threshold in the minds of the nations. And this is not the first attempt of this kind. A few years back the Pentagon began to tell the Americans that neutron weapons are more humane than nuclear arms because it only wipes out all life while leaving intact buildings and property. This was said in order to reconcile the Americans and other nations to the idea of using nuclear weapons, the most destructive weapons of all time, because the neutron bomb is just another type of this weapon.

Thus what we are dealing with now is an attempt to suppress people's instinct for self-preservation and make them accept the idea of nuclear war. So I personally think that the Americans have plenty to think because it is the fate of the present and of the future generations which is really at stake. We'll also have to bear in mind that a nuclear war cannot be restricted to some geographical regions. People who think in terms of a preventive nuclear strike must realize that they create a threat of destruction not only for some foreign, but also for their own cities. So I think, before it is too late, something must be done to bring some generals and politicians back to their senses, this is in the interests of the American nation to the same extent as this is in the interests of all other nations.

CEAUSESCU SUPPORTS SOVIET ARMS TALKS PROPOSAL

LD021252 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Sep, TASS--"We actively back the Soviet Union's proposal to start the discussion of the question on nuclear-missile weapons in Europe," General Secretary of the Rumanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu said at a meeting in the town of Motru.

He pointed out that it is necessary that all European states and peoples say their resolute "no" to new types of missiles and new armaments. "We shall do everything possible to stop the deployment of new nuclear-missile weapons in Europe, for a subsequent transition to disarmament, discontinuation of production and reduction of the existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons. This meets the interests of all European peoples, the whole of mankind."

"We want," Nicolae Ceausescu said, "that the forthcoming Madrid meeting give a new impetus to the policy of detente, to the implementation of the documents signed in Helsinki, so that foundations be laid in Madrid for convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CITES GDR'S HOFFMANN ON DISARMAMENT

LD021101 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Berlin, 26 Aug, TASS--The constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on limiting the arms race and on disarmament are subordinated to a noble aim--that of supplementing political detente with measures in the military sphere and positively resolving the whole range of urgent issues of the present day, Army Gen H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, declared at a rally in Magdeburg. These timely proposals, which have given a new boost to the struggle for peace and the peoples' security, inspire confidence that world peace can be defended and strengthened.

Initiatives on reducing military arsenals and on effective disarmament, the speaker emphasized, are particularly topical now that peace and the peoples' security are threatened with real danger from imperialism. By accelerating the arms race, militarist circles, above all in the United States, are trying to pursue a policy of diktat in international relations. The long-term NATO arms program, the decision to deploy new types of American nuclear missile weapons in West Europe, the notorious new U.S. nuclear strategy--all this clearly expresses the militarists' pretensions to achieving military superiority over the socialist countries.

Today such attempts are still less tenable than before. The fraternal states, Hoffmann pointed out, are capable of replying to any challenge, repulsing any threat and defending the peoples against any military provocations and encroachments.

GUBERNATOROV CITES AFP ON MUSKIE-GENSCHER STATEMENT ON MISSILE TALKS

LD281300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 28 Aug 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] I begin this review of foreign dispatches with an AFP report from Washington. It says that U.S. Secretary of State Muskie and FRG Foreign Minister Genscher ended talks there. In a joint statement for the press they reported that they had reviewed the preparation for a preliminary exchange of views between the United States and the Soviet Union on curtailing the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in organic connection with the issue of American forward-based nuclear systems. Muskie and Genscher stated that the exchange of views on this issue will take place in the near future. However, the U.S. secretary of state did not clarify what the expression "in the near future" means in this instance.

The telegram points out that Muskie and Genscher made their statement after discussing Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's letter to President Carter, which expresses dissatisfaction over the West's delay in responding to the readiness expressed by the Soviet Union to hold talks on these issues. The hazy answer from the Western leaders to the new Soviet initiative shows that the West intends to continue dragging out the discussion of this important issue.

STATE OFFICIAL SHULMAN CALLS FOR SALT II RATIFICATION

LD310712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Shulman, U.S. secretary of state special adviser for Soviet affairs, has called for the immediate ratification of the SALT II treaty. If this treaty is not ratified, Shulman said, a worsening of the international atmosphere will take place.

EDITORIAL VIEWS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACING CEMA COUNTRIES

LD021025 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 35, 29 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Effect of the Crimea Meetings"]

[Excerpts] L.I. Brezhnev's Crimea meetings with the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries, which have become a firm tradition, invariably attract special attention from both our friends and our enemies. And that is understandable. The impact of the socialist community states and their peace-loving foreign policy on the course of international events is great. The summit meetings in the Crimea provide an opportunity to judge the state and prospects of the USSR's relations with the fraternal countries and their approach to solving topical world problems.

While assessing at their true worth the achievemtns in all spheres of life, the fraternal countries and parties also clearly perceive the problems that face them. The complicated world economic situation and the complex situation in particular sectors of the socialist states' economy demand the improvement and deepening of the international socialist division of labor and the multiplication of ties with one another. That is the correct way to secure further growth in the national economies and an upsurge in the people's prosperity. Reaffirming the course of consistently implementing economic integration within the CEMA framework, the participants in the Crimea meetings paid special attention to the efficiency of national economic ties and to increasing the role of production specialization and cooperation on the basis of coordinated long-term problems.

Coordination of action also improves the effectiveness of socialist foreign policy. The recent meetings, like the Political Consultative Committee meeting of the Warsaw Pact states in the Polish capital, were a weighty reaffirmation of the main reference points of the community's foreign policy. The interests of preserving and consolidating peace and the assertion of the peoples' rights to free and independent development are paramount. The socialist countries' common aim is to advance the cause of detente, to breathe new life into it and to secure a just political settlement of existing conflict situations.

FIGURES FOR ENERGY EXPORTS TO CEMA COUNTRIES CITED

LD312300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] In the outgoing 5-year development period, exports of energy products from the Soviet Union to CEMA member countries will increase by 43 percent. A total of 370 million tons of oil will have been exported to them by the end of the period. Exports from the Soviet Union largely cover the growing demands in the socialist countries for fuel and energy. Not a single socialist country has been hit by the energy crisis. Last year the Soviet Union sold oil to the European socialist countries at prices that were 40 percent lower than world market prices.

PRAVDA REVIEW ASSAILS U.S. FOREIGN, NUCLEAR POLICIES

LD030931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 80 p 4

[Nikolay Prozhogin "International Review"]

[Text] Along with the leaf of the calendar denoting 31 August the first autumn leaves are already falling from the trees. It cannot be said that this year's departing summer has been cloudless and uneventful. But even the relative summer lull in international life comes to an end. Teletype machines are printing out reports of the return of statesmen from their summer vacations, of the resumption of the work of parliaments, of the start to be made in September on the preparatory stage of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which participated in the all-European conference, of the opening in the middle of next month of the next, 35th UN General Assembly session, whose agenda also includes many important issues....

Tasks connected with opposing the aggressive designs of imperialist circles and with resolving the problem of preserving and strengthening peace are becoming increasingly urgent in the multifaceted and frequently uneasy life of the world's peoples.

Following the Route of Progress

The peoples of the socialist communist states are engaged in peaceful creative labor in close cooperation. The recent and now traditional Crimea meetings between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the leaders of fraternal European and Asian socialist countries will serve as an important new boost to the development of comprehensive cooperation among them. Evaluating them in the speech which he made at the ceremonial session in Alma-Ata the day before yesterday, L.I. Brezhnev said: "They were meetings of sincere friends, like-minded people, comrades in the great cause of defending peace and building socialism and communism."

During this year's Crimea meetings, as is known, there was a thorough discussion of the state of the USSR's bilateral relations with the fraternal socialist countries and of their development prospects. In the significant new steps outlined for the coming years for the further expansion of equitable, mutually advantageous economic cooperation among them special attention will be paid to the effectiveness of national economic ties and to enhancing the role of production specialization and cooperation on the basis of long-term programs. There can be no doubt that these ties will stimulate the development of national economies and help to enhance the people's well-being and to resolve tasks of socialist and communist building.

The CPSU Central Committee document devoted to the results of the 1980 Crimea meetings rightly names the improvement and deepening of the international socialist division of labor, the consistent implementation of the policy of socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework and the augmenting of ties with each other as the correct route to new heights in the socialist states' socioeconomic development.

The friendship of the socialist countries and peoples is a dependable prop at a time of trials and a great force in the struggle for a better life and for peace and progress. These words were uttered in the Kremlin recently at the presentation of awards to the pilot-cosmonauts Soviet citizen V.V. Gorbatko and SRV citizen Pham Tuan. Space ties are the direct continuation of the old, strong friendship of socialist peoples. Visits on board Soviet orbiting stations by cosmonaut researchers from socialist countries have already become regular. Representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR, Bulgaria and Hungary had already worked fruitfully in orbit jointly with Soviet cosmonauts. And they have now been joined by a representative of the Vietnamese people, who, having displayed courage and heroism in the struggle for his motherland's independence, has now brought fame to his people through his exploit in space.

Yes, space ties are a graphic symbol of the friendship of the socialist countries' peoples. "We communists firmly believe that the living currents of the friendship of the socialist countries' peoples will never be interrupted. It will blossom increasingly brightly from year to year, and its fruits will multiply," L.I. Brezhnev declared.

Two Worlds--Two Policies

During the Crimea meetings there was a detailed exchange of opinions also on the international situation. The socialist countries' leaders were unanimous in their assessment of it. This situation is now rather complex and is characterized by the political struggle between, on the one hand, forces advocating peace, respect for the peoples' rights and the relaxation of tension and, on the other, forces of oppression, militarism and aggression. The opposition of these two political lines was analyzed comprehensively in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech in Alma-Ata.

The policy currently being pursued by the U.S. administration represents a special danger to the cause of peace. Those who determine this policy today clearly do not see or do not wish to see the historic changes in the world arena and the new correlation of forces in the world. They still hope to succeed in going against the peoples' will and dominating other sovereign states and they want to dictate their policy to them and to control their natural wealth.

All this fully applies to those African and Asian countries in which social revolutions are taking place. Let us recall how Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's adviser on national security affairs, tried to reduce these deep-seated processes, which affect the vital interests of millions-strong popular masses, to the formation of some kind of "arc of instability" along the Asian and African coasts of the Indian Ocean. And what, apart from the desire to restore "stability" in the interests of American imperialism, can account for the unprecedented scale of the massive economic and military pressure which the United States is now exerting on Iran?

In this same channel lie the actions of American imperialism, which is trying to stifle the Afghan revolution and to turn Afghanistan into a new bridgehead threatening both the Soviet Union and the freedom-loving independent countries of the East, with zealous use being made of the services offered by China and also Pakistan.

The U.S. ruling circles treat with equal intolerance the fact of the accession of progressive regimes to power in Latin America. The manuevers of American imperialism aimed at preventing the overthrow of its henchman and puppet Somoza in Nicaragua are still fresh in the memory of the peoples of that continent. Tragic events have now overtaken another country in Central America--El Salvador, where the junta hated by the people survives only thanks to U.S. aid and support.

But intolerance manifests itself not only toward the changes occurring in those countries which Washington regards or regarded in the recent past as its private domains. People on the other side of the ocean are also fulminating over the desire of a number of West European leaders to display a certain independence in their policies and to think about the national interests of their own countries.

The approach to questions of preserving and deepening the relaxation of international tension and ending the arms race merits special attention in this connection. As is known, the USSR and the other socialist community countries have expressed readiness to embark without delay on a discussion of these problems, which figure among the priority problems in the business of consolidating peace. [paragraph continues]

This is evidenced by the broad program advanced at the May conference of the Warsaw Pact countries' Political Consultative Committee and by the Soviet Union's recent new proposals on talks concerning nuclear missile weapons in Europe and also on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

What was the U.S. response to these proposals? So far there has been no formal reply to them at all. But at the same time the U.S. administration has proclaimed the so-called "new nuclear strategy," whose essence in fact boils down to making the idea of nuclear war more acceptable, as it were, to public opinion. Precisely this is now the purpose of the verbiage from propagandists of the American foreign policy line, who are trying to suggest to people the idea of a supposedly possible "limited" or "partial" use of nuclear weapons. All this is calculated to deceive the public of Western countries.

This policy, which is extremely dangerous for the peoples, is angrily condemned by broad public and political circles throughout the world. It is also treated with certain caution by politicians in many Western countries, including U.S. allies. Many reports confirming this have appeared recently in the pages of the Western press. Thus, in connection with the message which L.I. Brezhnev sent to President J. Carter proposing an immediate start on talks on the question of reducing the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in organic association with the question of American forward-based nuclear means, the French newspaper LES ECHOS wrote: "Whereas the FRG leaders are favorably disposed toward such talks and advocate accelerating the process of consultations among the allies (in NATO--N.P.) so as to meet with Moscow as soon as possible, the Carter administration is dragging things out." Western press organs have pointed out that this procrastination on the Carter administration's part has been occasioned, in particular, by the U.S. presidental election scheduled for November. As can be seen, those who are engaged in conducting the election campaign for the incumbent President can find nothing better to do than to further fan military, chauvinist intoxication.

Many U.S. allies, seriously alarmed at the deterioration in the international situation, are displaying legitimate concern over how far this policy might lead. They include Belgium, whose opinion on this score is all the more weighty as there is a desire to use its territory, too, as a site for the deployment of new American medium-range missiles.

To judge from press reports, the American administration has tried to justify to its partners the delay over replying to the Soviet proposals with reference to the need for consultations among themselves. At the same time, however, it intended to postpone the consultations until the NATO winter conference held every December. This in no way inspires certain U.S. allies, to say the least. Visiting Washington recently, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher reminded his American colleague Muskie of the possibility of holding an "informal meeting" of foreign ministers so as not to have to wait for NATO's December conference.

There can be no doubt that this position is shared by leading figures in a number of other West European states belonging to the North Atlantic alliance. The American administration is finding it increasingly hard to disregard their opinion. It was evidently no coincidence that, following Genscher's meeting with Muskie in Washington, although they confirmed their allegiance to the NATO decision to deploy new American medium-range missiles in West Europe, a State Department spokesman told journalists that now the American "administration plans to discuss its allies' positions at a conference of NATO countries' representatives planned for mid-September." "In the event of the successful conclusion of this conference," he added, "talks with the USSR can begin even before the presidential election."

Be that as it may, the Soviet Union is still waiting for a reply to its proposals from the leaders of Western powers. Our country is ready for concrete actions in the name of strengthening peace and improving the international situation and expects the same of the West.

Threats and Miscalculations

In the light of events occurring in the world the futility of the attempts of those American circles which conceived the intention of organizing something like a boycott of the Soviet Union is becoming increasingly obvious. The matter, as is known, was not limited to the U.S. administration starting to curtail political and other contacts with our country. Talks on a number of disarmament issues were also being curtailed. Questions of trade were used as an instrument of political pressure. All kinds of methods were employed to wreck the Moscow Olympiad. The U.S. administration insistently demanded that other countries subscribe to this anti-Soviet policy. These were essentially attempts to bury detente and plunge the world into a new cold war.

The very attempt at "political isolation" of the USSR plainly failed, to say nothing of the fact that all these measures did not bring their initiators the expected results. This was confirmed by both the Soviet-French and the Soviet-West German summit meetings.

However, imperialism's most aggressive circles are still clinging to their absurd notions that they can control the world's destiny as they like. U.S. President J. Carter has taken on the thankless task of justifying and substantiating these "theories," recently delivering a long speech at the American Legion convention.

The United States now possesses "military strength," the President believes, and he is calling for its strengthening" in anticipation of the time in the future when our patience and purposefulness will be put to the test in the face of problems perhaps even more diverse and dangerous than those with which we have had to deal in recent years."

Of course, future problems and changes in the world should be foreseen. But those who believe that they can be prevented or removed by relying on brute force are profoundly mistaken.

Despite all the endeavors of the enemies of detente and peaceful international cooperation, there is growing understanding in the world of the fact that none of the serious problems which now exist can be resolved "from a position of strength" or by saber rattling. "It must be thought that sooner or later the U.S. leaders, too, will once again reach this conclusion. The sooner the better, of course," L.I. Brezhnev declared.

As regards our country's foreign policy, it is a clear and honest policy of peace. The Soviet Union encroaches upon no one's land and interferes in no one's internal affairs. But our country will always be able to stand up for its rights and legitimate interests.

The policy of the socialist community countries accords with the fundamental interests of all peoples. It is approved by hundreds of millions of people throughout the world. The speech delivered in Alma-Ata once again emphasized most definitely that the Soviet Union will continue pursuing this policy--consistently and unswervingly.

CARTER INTERPRETS POLISH EVENTS FROM 'NOTORIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS'

LD021456 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] 2 September (TASS)--According to reports from Warsaw, the Polish United Workers Party is taking measures aimed at solving the economic and social problems which have deepened as a result of the temporary stoppage of work in the Gdansk area and in certain other regions of the country. The causes of the difficulties which have arisen are being analyzed and forces to overcome them are being mobilized. "The agreements which have been signed," TRYBUNA LUDU writes today, "mean that the main thing now for Poland is tranquility, labor and a normal life."

Attention is drawn by the fact that it is precisely at this moment that a whole series of statements have appeared in the West by politicians who, following the mass media, are making attempts to crudely interfere in the affairs of the Polish People's Republic. For example, U.S. President J. Carter has spoken of his "satisfaction" and "delight" at the Polish events, interpreting them from the point of view of his own notorious "human rights" doctrine. R. Reagan came out with an even more cynical statement, claiming that the Poles are acting by proceeding from those criteria of freedom which are adopted in the United States.

In some places in the West a collection of money has already been started, but this is being done not to give help to the country which is undergoing difficulties, but to support the anti-socialist elements and "groups" which have recently risen to the surface. But as the Polish press is pointing out, it must be quite clear to everyone that the future of Poland is firmly tied to socialism.

MUSKIE MESSAGE TO RAJA'I, REPLY TO CONGRESS NOTED

LD021743 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Washington, 2 Sep, TASS--A spokesman for the U.S. Department of State said that the Secretary of State Muskie sent a message to Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, new prime minister of Iran, in a demand for an earliest release of the U.S. diplomats whom the Iranian authorities hold hostage as spies. U.S. Congress already addressed a similar demand to the deputies of Iran's new parliament earlier.

Tehran, 2 Sep, TASS--A draft reply to the U.S. Congress' message says that the true cause of the Iranian-U.S. conflict is in Washington's policy with regard to the Iranian people, and not in the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The draft reply was submitted to parliament for consideration.

"The seizure of the U.S. 'espionage nest' became a concrete manifestation of the Iranians' wrathful indignation over the granting of the political asylum in the USA to the criminal-shah," the draft reply points out further. Satisfaction of the Iranian side's demands for the return of the shah-plundered wealth could become an important aspect in deciding the fate of the hostages."

The deputies are demanding that the U.S. administration answer and make up for the damage inflicted by the U.S. numerous crimes in Iran from organizing the coup d'etat against the country's legitimate government in 1953 to the unbridled propagandist campaign against the Iranian revolution and the freeze of the Iranian assets at the U.S. banks.

"It is no secret to anyone," the document emphasizes," that Washington is now preparing an armed intervention in Iran. If the USA resorts to such an intervention, there will be an explosion in the Near and Middle East, and the entire responsibility for the consequences of the explosion will rest with the United States.

"If U.S. warships block the exit from the Persian Gulf," General Fallahi, chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of Iran, said, speaking on Tehran Television, "the Iranian Navy will attack them." "The presence of the U.S. Navy in the gulf," he added, "constitutes an attempt at intimidating the Iranian regime."

OPENING SPEECHES IN U.S. CAMPAIGN REVIEWED

LD022244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1732 GMT 2 Sep 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Valentin Gubernatorov and Yevgeniy Petko]

[Excerpts] In the United States both main rivals in the struggle for the presidential chair have rushed into combat. Both Reagan and Carter had carefully chosen in which state to appear and also the style of their speeches.

Carter chose Alabama, one of the southern states, for his first meeting, clearly counting on the sympathy for his person because of his southern origin, a method copied from his previous election campaign. But 4 years have already elapsed since then and some changes have taken place even in the consciousness of the conservative southerners. Chief among them is that Carter is no longer being believed unconditionally, whatever he says. But whether Carter remains under the hypnosis of the consciousness of his own infallibility or whether his advisers insisted on such a style of speech, he still spoke in his usual manner. He pathetically proclaimed the hackneyed slogans to the effect that he is capable of renewing the entire economy, of creating for the Americans an unclouded future, and making all their dreams come true. These words of Carter's I quote from a UPI telegram. His audience, melancholic southerners, reacted rather slugglishly to the President's speech.

As for Reagan it could be said that he was more aggressive. First, he chose as the spot for his first appearance among the people a bulwark of the Democratic Party, Jersey City--a suburb of New York on the right bank of the Hudson. Second, his assistants arranged the mise-en-scene in such a way as to cause the viewers to see Reagan against the background of the Statue of Liberty which has become green with age. And third, from his very first words, Reagan began to fulminate against his rival Carter. With the aid of his advisers he touched Carter on one of his most vulnerable spots--the economy. He called Carter's new program cynical, belated, subordinate to political aims and doomed to failure. Further, Reagan moved on to quotations from Carter's speeches. Carter allegedly said that the U.S. economy is experiencing a recession. A recession, Reagan said, is when your neighbor loses his job. When you yourself lose your job this is a depression. Recovery will set in, Reagan completed his economic review, when Carter loses his job. For his part, Reagan rattled off all the benefits which his election to the post of president promises America. But he supplied no details about how all this would be implemented.

Despite the comparatively small chances of victory in the elections to date of John Anderson, the independent candidate, he has also actively joined the 2-month autumn election marathon.

Anderson Criticism

LD022002 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] New York, 2 Sep, TASS--Independent presidential candidate John Anderson, who is currently on an election tour of Illinois State, has strongly criticised the stands of President J. Carter and his rival of the Republican Party Ronald Reagan. The newspaper Washington POST has described these statements as the "sharpest" throughout the whole election campaign.

Anderson described the Republican presidential candidate as a man who was inappropriate even for the 50's. The independent candidate ironically remarked that Reagan would be possibly good for the 20's. As far as President Carter is concerned, Anderson noted, the only thing which Carter has succeeded in achieving is to plan an economic recession in the country and his plan has proved to be quite effective.

Anderson pointed out the aggressive adventurist aspect of Carter's and Reagan's election platform, and strongly condemned the new nuclear strategy outlined by the White House. He pointed out that it is based on the illusion that it is possible to win a victory in a nuclear war. In his opinion Carter really believes in this absurd idea.

John Anderson described Reagan's course for ensuring military supremacy over the Soviet Union as one aimed at perpetuating arms race. Both candidates of the main parties, he said, are leading things to a destructive nuclear war.

It is feared among the leadership of the Democratic and Republican parties that such a stand of the independent presidential candidate may win over to his side a part of the electorate, who traditionally vote for one or another of these two main bourgeois parties. Anderson's criticism against his rivals in the presidential race has been enthusiastically met by his audience, the newspaper New York TIMES points out. Observers note that a part of the electorate may vote for Anderson as they evaluate the results of Carter's four-year rule as total disaster, and at the same time fear that Reagan's hawkish calls may result in a new spiral of the arms race.

Realizing it, the White House is doing its utmost to prevent John Anderson's participation in the debates telecast on national television and demands that they be held only between Carter and Reagan. In the opinion of many political observers, the newspaper New York TIMES points out, the television debates may be crucial to Anderson.

The big business is also denying financial support for the independent candidate. The election campaigns in the USA are known to be held chiefly with the enormous donations by the corporations. President Carter, as the press said, had spent 12 million dollars on holding his campaign already by early summer.

At present, this "financial donation machinery" is used in order to make Anderson withdraw from the race. This is the essence of the notorious American "democracy". Unwelcome candidates are thus simply ousted from the election campaign.

## Platforms of Candidates

LD021144 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Washington, 1 September (TASS)--The final stage of the campaign for the presidential election which will take place on 4 November, opens in the United States today. The Democratic Party presidential candidate, J. Carter, has started off on his election tour of the country, beginning in the State of Alabama. His rival from the Republican Party R. Reagan, has arrived in the State of New Jersey.

In connection with the election tour of the candidates of the main bourgeois parties, U.S. political observers are drawing attention to the fact that their election platforms in questions of foreign and military policy are not much different from each other. The administration of J. Carter is approaching the elections under the flag of stepping up the arms race. In particular it has announced the speeding up of the development of the intercontinental missile system, "MX", and plans for the development of a new strategic bomber.

The new nuclear strategy of the White House amounts to making the idea of nuclear war more acceptable to public opinion. This doctrine starts off from the allegedly "limited", "partial" use of nuclear weapons, but in fact leads to a sharp growth in the threat of total nuclear conflict.

At the same time the Democratic administration has put off indefinitely the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty, and is delaying an answer to the Soviet peace initiatives on medium-range nuclear missile arms and U.S. nuclear forward-based systems.

R. Reagan, the candidate of the Republican Party, in essence supporting the militarist course of the Democrats, goes even further. He has stated that if he is elected president, he will aim for the military superiority of the United States over the Soviet Union, and he rejects the SALT II treaty.

ELECTION CHOICE LIMITED BY BIG BUSINESS

LD312315 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Correspondent Igor Charikov commentary]

[Text] The candidates of the two parties have reached the starting line of the presidential race, as the election campaign is being called in the United States, with uneven chances. Public opinion polls held recently are showing a continuous decline in the popularity of President Carter. This is explained, first of all, by the failures of his administration in this sphere of the economic issues of the country. During the 4 years of being in power the administration has failed to cope with inflation, with unemployment and with the rise of prices. What is more, these difficulties have worsened.

The Democratic Party has arrived at the presidential elections of 1980 with such deplorable results in the sphere of economy that, at other times, it would merely have been unable even to contest the elections. In international affairs Carter's administration, as is well known, has adopted the policy of intensifying the arms race which has resulted in an increase in the military budget. This policy, as noted today by prominent politicians and authoritative papers, is seriously preoccupying the voters who, instead of the promised peace and prosperity, have faced an enhanced risk of war and a decline in living standards.

Carter's rival, Reagan, is in a more favorable position. Although he is not proposing radical changes in domestic and foreign policies, he is skillfully exploiting the mistakes committed by Carter's administration. Yet his prescriptions for reviving the economy are, generally speaking, based on the same grounds: encouragement for big business by means of granting tax concessions. In international affairs Reagan, in his conservative policies, goes even further than Carter: He seems to be banking on those elements which are petrified of the word detente and which reject negotiations as the way to settle international problems.

It is not accidental that American electors are growing increasingly cold toward both candidates. Their interest tends toward the independent candidate Anderson whom both Carter and Reagan are trying to beat in the presidential race. Anderson advocates further negotiations between the USSR and the United States in the sphere of strategic arms limitation; he also criticizes the new nuclear strategy drafted by the White House.

However, judging by everything, Anderson is not likely to win the race: U.S. big business, on whose support the election of the country's president ultimately depends, will not allow this post to be occupied by a man who does not express its views. Consequently American electors who still have illusions about so-called democracy in their own country have the choice of only Carter or Reagan.

NEW CARTER PROGRAM IN KEEPING WITH ELECTION NOT ECONOMY

LD290658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] U.S. President Carter has announced his new economic program for the eighties. The program has been announced at a time when the U.S. economy is in its latest crisis. Industrial production is falling. The number of unemployed has reached 8.2 million. The aim of the new economic measures is to help the monopolies survive the difficult times by increasing the exploitation of the working times by increasing the exploitation of the working people. The owners of enterprises are being given substantial tax reductions. The administration hopes that these will lead to an increase in private capital investment in industry. At the same time Carter rejected the idea of cutting income tax for the working people. Local observers are stressing that the aim of the new program is more in keeping with the interests of the election campaign than those of reviving the economy.

WASHINGTON POST CITED ON MUSKIE DIFFERENCES WITH CARTER

LD011404 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The Washington POST has printed an article by its political observer Anderson about considerable differences between U.S. Secretary of State Muskie and President Carter. The author says Muskie feels that Carter has betrayed him inasmuch as previously Carter promised to make him the main figure in the U.S. Government responsible for the formulation of foreign policy. Having abandoned the peaceful post of senator, Muskie discovered that political decisions were being taken even without preliminary consultations with him. Thus, for instance, the observer stressed that Muskie was annoyed and dissatisfied with the fact that he was kept out of discussions which led to the review of American nuclear strategy. Rumors about a third presidential candidate which were circulating before the Democratic Party convention, Anderson continues, enabled Muskie to understand that he might be chosen as an alternative to Carter or Kennedy. He even suspects that Carter appointed him to the post of secretary of state particularly so as to prevent him from entering the struggle for nomination as presidential candidate from the Democratic Party.

NEW BOOK ON RADIO LIBERTY, RADIO FREE EUROPE REVIEWED

ID290935 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Aug 80 p 4

[Book review by Candidate of Historical Sciences S. Gavrish: "Sabotage on the Air"]

[Text] For almost three decades the names of Radio Liberty (RL) and Radio Free Europe (RFE) have periodically appeared in the world press. They have appeared primarily in connection with political scandals caused by the crimes of American special services and intrigues of the enemies of peace and socialism. The radio stations' subversive activity is exposed by the authors of a new documentary and publicistic collection jointly compiled by Bulgarian, Hungarian, GDR, Polish, Soviet and Czechoslovak press agencies (Note) (Sabotage on the Air. A Documentary and Publicistic Collection. [Diversiya v Efire. Dokumentalno-Publitsisticheskiy Sbornik] Moscow, Novostki Publishing House, 1980).

The collection's numerous documents and materials are evidence of the provocative essence of anticommunist propaganda which operates under the direct leadership of the CIA, flagrantly violating the accepted norms of international law and the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

RL-RFE's aim from the outset was to "overthrow the communist system in the countries of Eastern Europe" and in the Soviet Union. But massive propaganda against the socialist countries is only a part of the radio centers' work. Another, most important aspect, as the book shows, is RL-RFE's "nonbroadcasting activity." That is, the extensive gathering of intelligence information on the socialist states for the CIA and NATO special services.

The subversive radio centers also direct and coordinate the activity of reactionary emigre organizations which fabricate anticommunist appeals, concoct slanderous materials and statements, create various committees and hold demonstrations.

The collection's materials debunk the myth of the imaginary "public" nature of RL-RFE and reveal their role as an integral part of American imperialism's foreign policy apparatus. The documents cited in the book erase any doubts about RL-RFE's being an official U.S. propaganda institution reporting to the administration and to Congress and maintained by federal budget appropriations.

Broad circles of readers will undoubtedly agree with the book's conclusion that there is no place for RL and RFE in the present-day system of mass information media or in the political life of the modern world which are determined more and more by the processes of detente.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON NATIONAL CONGRESS SESSION

Opening, Agenda

LD021435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 80 p 5

[TASS report: "National People's Congress Session"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 August--The third session of the National People's Congress, Fifth Convocation, has opened here. The session, it has been announced here, will examine and adopt draft economic development plans and a draft budget for this year and 1981. It is reported that the items on the agenda include the election of the premier of the PRC State Council and a question which has been formulated as "rearrangement of leading state figures."

The session is to adopt an amendment to the constitution providing for the abolition of a number of democratic civil rights.

Lazhin Commentary

OW021936 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Lazhin commentary]

[Text] The NPC [National People's Congress] is now in session. It is not being kept secret by Beijing leaders. In the past the Chinese people did not know the meeting was in session until it concluded. However, things are different as far as the current NPC session is concerned. The Chinese authorities announced the date and agenda of the session on the eve of its opening.

Before the opening of the NPC session, Beijing leaders even openly made self-criticisms, admitting that there were defects in the work of the planning organ as well as some ministries and commissions. For instance, it has been announced that Yu Quili was relieved as minister in charge of the State Planning Commission. Wang Renzhong was relieved as minister in charge of the State Agricultural Commission and Ministers Wu Bo and Song Zhenming were removed from their posts.

All this indicates that at the present NPC session changes will be made in the supreme leadership. With this, the Zhongnanhai authorities attempt to make an impression on people that they have seemingly taken an objective, critical attitude in solving the urgent problems in the development of the country.

Those who committed mistakes have been ferreted out and have been dismissed from office. It seems that everything will be changed. Moreover, Hua Guofeng and some other leaders have also stressed that this session is particularly of great significance for the further development of the country. However, such statements and the change of top leaders in Beijing cause people to take this view: In so doing, the Beijing leadership aims at mitigating the strong discontent and indignation of the people throughout the country as one opens the cover of a boiling rice pot a little for a moment to release some steam. However, this will not necessarily bring about any improvement of the Chinese people's livelihood.

Many a change of personnel has recently taken place in the Chinese leadership. The gang of four were smashed after Mao Zedong's death. Deng Xiaoping has once again climbed the peak of political power. On a proposal by him, some persons who were persecuted in the past have been appointed to important posts. At the fifth plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, another gang of four were struck down and new appraisals were made of Liu Shaoqi, Kang Sheng and others. In appearance, many changes have taken place. However, the supreme leadership has not yet abandoned Mao Zedong's policy basis.

Dear listeners, please analyze this yourselves: Can it be said that any changes have recently occurred in the anti-Soviet trend of the upper-stratum Beijing ruling clique's policy? No, no changes have occurred in this regard. Just as Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, pointed out in a speech in Alma-Ata on 29 August, China is still pursuing a policy that is frenziedly hostile to the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Mongolia and other socialist countries. As in the past, it is still frenziedly hostile to the cause of peace and detente. Furthermore, Beijing is even closer to the United States, other imperialist countries and blocs of an aggressive nature and is trying by hook or by crook to make these countries clash with the Soviet Union. Imperialist politicians are trying hard to have China carry out anti-Soviet activities in a big way.

The militarist essence of the Beijing rulers' policy remains the same. They are now using half of the state budget for military purposes. Thus, they are still acting according to Mao Zedong's point of view in this regard. They never regard the development of the civilian sector of the economy and the improvement of the people's living standards as their cardinal task. Of course, you listeners have an intimate knowledge of all this, for you have experienced that your daily life has been affected by increased military expenditure, inflation and rising prices for many commodities.

As in the past, educated young people in the cities are sent to the countryside. [Words indistinct] Lei Feng is still publicized as a model for the younger generation. In fact, those in power in the post-Mao Zedong period have not yet given up the Maoist principle of self-reliance. Peasants who need farm machinery and fertilizer badly cannot count on the state for any aid. In addition, the Beijing authorities have called on families with poor housing to build their own houses with their own money and on the unemployed to set up cooperative undertakings through their own efforts.

It is better to squeeze as much as possible out of the laborers and to give as little as possible to them. It appears that the new powerholders have inherited this basic principle of Mao Zedong's policy. What is more, they have also taken alarmingly dangerous measures, in many aspects like those taken by Mao Zedong. All this makes people reach the conclusion that the resolutions of the present NPC session on the change of personnel and other matters, as usual, will not bring any benefit to Chinese laborers.

HUANG HUA, ITO TO HOLD SCHEDULED TALKS

LD022228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1732 GMT 2 Sep 80

[From the International Diary Program, presented by Valentin Gubernatorov and Yevgeniy Petko]

[Text] The Chinese Assembly of People's Representatives is continuing its session in China. So far nothing is known about how it is proceeding and what decisions the delegates are taking. However, the reports by foreign news agencies from Beijing stress that an acute struggle between two groupings is in progress at the session. One of them represents the workers promoted by Mao Zedong, headed by Hua Guofeng, the other, the so called pragmaticists, headed by Deng Xiaoping.

The telegrams also note that the passing of an amendment to the Article 45 of the PRC Constitution is, as a matter of fact, an issue that has been settled. Let us recall that this article in particular permitted Chinese citizens to put up posters written in large characters on the street--dazibao--in which they could state their point of view on some problem or other. You certainly also recall that last year the putting up of such posters criticizing the Chinese leadership assumed a rather large scope. Shortly afterwards, the authorities banned the dazibao and some of their authors were arrested and put away behind prison bars. But now the provision concerning the dazibao will be eliminated from the 45th Article of the Constitution.

In spite of its being busy on account of the work of the session, the Chinese leadership still found time to hold talks with the Japanese Foreign Minister Ito who, as is reported, has already arrived in Beijing. To some extent this points to the great significance attached to this visit by the Beijing leaders. The meeting between Ito and the PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua was to take place today. So far we have not received reports on the results of the talks but, as an AFP telegram noted that both ministers will devote great attention to Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

Judging from the Japanese minister's statement in Thailand, from where he flew on to Beijing, on questions concerning Kampuchea and Afghanistan, Japan and China have quite a few points of contact. In Thailand Ito promised Bangkok significant financial aid allegedly to render aid to the Kampuchean refugees. However, this is essentially direct support for the supporters of the former Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime who have sought shelter in Thailand. As is known, the Chinese leadership also does not recognize the legitimate Government of Kampuchea, headed by Heng Samrin, and is supplying arms to remnants of the Pol Pot bands.

The similarity of the views of Beijing and Tokyo can also be noted as regards Afghanistan. From the very beginning China started to actively support, both morally and materially, the Afghan counterrevolutionaries whose bases, as is known, are situated in Pakistan.

During his visit to Pakistan the Japanese minister promised the Ziaul Haq regime aid worth $75 million. Part of these funds--and there was a special agreement about this--is intended for the so called Afghan refugees, thus, to all intents and purposes it will go the Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

The Japanese press called the Japanese minister's present tour to Pakistan, Thailand and China the beginning of Tokyo's new diplomacy in Asia. The visit of Ito and his talks point sufficiently clearly to the direction which this new diplomacy will lead.

KHARKOV VIEWS THREAT TO VIETNAM

LD291700 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 Aug, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Deputy Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Deng Xiaoping in an interview to the Italian newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA in a manner, characteristic of him, stressed that Vietnam, as he put it, could be "taught another Chinese lesson". China, he added, "reserves the right" to such an action, in other words to commit another aggression against Vietnam. It is difficult to imagine that such an insolent threat comes from the leader of the state which is member of the United Nations the charter of which prohibits the use of force or a threat to use it in relations with other countries.

Sabre-rattling against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was heard from Beijing repeatedly before. The Chinese leaders now again demonstrate their hostile stand to Vietnam and also to other independent countries of Indochina.

Consequence of the Chinese invasion in February-March last year have not yet been fully eliminated in the north of Vietnam. Nobody now perhaps has doubts that Beijing undertook that act of armed brigandage against its socialist neighbour--Vietnam--after consultations with Washington.

Witnessed recently has been the further lining up of China's expansionist interests with U.S. imperialist interests in the Asian Continent. Underlying that community of interests is, specifically, hatred for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The cherished goal of the Beijing leaders is to crush Vietnam as the main barrier to Chinese expansion in Southeast Asia. Washington's aim is to regain the lost U.S. positions in that region, to ensure there permanent "American military presence."

Beijing systematically commits armed provocations in the frontier with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Quite recently the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY made a vast list of such provocative actions from the Chinese side which result in deaths of Vietnamese civilians, and a serious material damage.

Beijing continues building up its armed forces, which are already huge, along the frontier with Vietnam, it sabotages continuation of Chinese-Vietnamese negotiations on the relations between the two countries.

As a consequence of these Chinese designs, the third round of negotiations, interrupted a few months ago, has not yet begun.

Meanwhile, the Beijing hypocrites talk profusely about their desire to "establish normal relations" with Vietnam. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is known to have repeatedly declared its readiness to discuss with China problems of bilateral relations. But Beijing answers with insolent threats these constructive steps, like the one which was just made by Deng Xiaoping in the talk with Italian journalists.

The Vietnamese people who staunchly oppose armed provocations and military threats from Beijing are not alone. Siding with them are the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community, all the people who defend peace and justice. And this should not be forgotten by those who like to be engaged in ventures.

BULANTSEV: PRC RESPONSIBLE FOR INDIAN TROUBLES

LD2911722 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 Aug, TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Bulantsev writes:

The Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi has said that "external forces" are behind the recent religious-communal clashes in a number of towns in north India. There is testimony, she stressed, that that was a well thoughtout conspiracy in order to undermine the stability of the state and the government and lead to country to partition. The Indian press writes in this connection that special services of Beijing and Washington have the most direct bearing to disorders in the north of India and actions of secessionists in the north eastern part of the country.

Judging by the recent events, Beijing, which usurped the right "to teach lessons" to independent Asian states and which receives approval from Washington to armed provocations against its neighbours, is waging an undeclared war against India on her northern and northeastern frontiers. In the north, Beijing, using Pakistani agents, kindles religious strife between Hindus and Moslems, with Indian civilians falling victims to the strife. In India's northeastern part, Beijing in close collaboration with U.S. special services, fans up secessionist sentiments, arming and training rebels in Assam, Tripura, Meghalya and others states.

In Beijing they have long been dreaming of establishing in South Asia a "buffer" state of a pro-Chinese type. Seats of rebels and secessionists in India, Burma and Bangladesh, forming "an independent state," would enable Beijing to carry through its old expansionist design--to get an access to the Indian Ocean through the Bay of Bengal. Apart from military-political plans, Beijing also has another aim--to lay hands on very rich natural resources in India's northeastern part. Suffice it to say that almost half of all Indian oil is extracted in that area. Therefore, the Beijing hegemonists look at that area as a titbit. The Beijing hegemonists have not forgotten Mao's behest "to get hold" of Southeast Asia with its huge natural wealth. In Beijing, it is assumed, they do not entertain illusions that a new territorial expansion against India could be committed in the near future. The Beijing rulers, judging by press reports, mention in this respect a period of scores of years.

But the premeditated interference into the internal affairs of the sovereign state is carried out already now. Beijing seemingly pursues a number of tactical aims, specifically to use India's north and northeast for exerting pressure upon the government of that country, for creating an atmosphere of chaos and disorder.

Conducting subversive activities in India's frontiers, unceremoniously interfering into her internal affairs, in Beijing they seemingly hope to "teach a lesson" to that country for her independent foreign policy course, for the unwillingness to follow the anti-Soviet policy of the Chinese leadership.

U.S.-PRC RAPPROCHEMENT 'DESTRUCTIVE, DESTABILIZING'

LD0821S4 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 August, TASS--"The Chinese-U.S. rapprochement has a definitely destructive, destabilising nature from the viewpoint of the interests of consolidation of peace and relaxation of tensions," writes the Soviet journal PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST [PROBLEMY DA LNEGO VOSTOKA]

"It is obvious now that China has become one of those factors for the U.S. ruling circles with which they connect their illusory hopes to change the strategic correlation of forces in the world, to strengthen the United States positions," the journal writes. "As to Beijing, the great-power hegemonistic nature of the activity of the Beijing leadership in the world arena shows that it is using its partners, including the United States, in its own purposes and seeks itself to 'play its cards' with hardly predictable consequences for other countries, for the whole world." "The military-political cooperation between Beijing and Washington started assuming ever more definite shapes," the journal writes. "It is ostentatiously opposed to the policy of the relaxation of tensions and is being used actively by both countries as a means of deterrence of the USSR and other peaceful countries, as well as the forces of the national liberation movement and in a certain measure as a means for bringing pressure on countries in the so-called 'second world,' specifically Japan."

"The characteristic feature of such 'rapprochement' is that each of the partners is striving to use the other in its own interests, to create the most favourable conditions for pushing the other partner to a conflict with the enemy, while itself keeping apart so that chestnuts would be pulled for it out of the fire by the other partner. In other words, this 'rapprochement' is imbued with the spirit of provocations which makes the Chinese-U.S. alliance particularly dangerous for universal peace," the article says.

JAPANESE REACTION TO BREZHNEV ALMA-ATA ADDRESS VIEWED

OW030239 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The Brezhnev address at the ceremony in Alma-Ata, capital of the Kazahk SSR, marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the SSR, referred to Soviet-Japan relations, noting that economic and other interchanges between the Soviet Union and Japan, its neighbor, are of great significance and beneficial to both sides, and that the Soviet Union is prepared to continue its efforts to develop these relations. How successful these efforts will be, he stressed, depends on Japan's attitude. Following is a report from Tokyo by correspondent Tsvetov on reactions in Japan to this Brezhnev address:

Comments by a ranking official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry on 1 September are indicative of the ministry's reaction. He said that Japan should try to improve its strained relations with the USSR--in the area of economic cooperation, to begin with. Japan is ready to consider, with greater flexibility, proposals concerning Japan-Soviet economic cooperation projects, he said, adding that it will likely resume studies of Siberian natural resources development projects and the issue of bank loans for the USSR.

Newspapers published in Tokyo today stress that the anti-Soviet trade policy which the United States is trying to impose on Japan is not in Japan's interest. Each newspaper cites statistics and points out that of all the advanced capitalist nations except the United States, Japan is the only country that has registered decreases in the exports to the USSR. In the period from January through May this year, France reported a 57.2 percent rise in its exports to the Soviet Union, Britain 46.1 percent, and West Germany 19.8 percent. Japan thus yielded to its West European rivals a share in the Soviet market that it could have acquired for itself.

MAINICHI SHIMBUN, noting Japan's vital need for close economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, writes: Now that Japan cannot expect a quick increase in the supply of Chinese oil and coal, it would cause serious problems to the security of the Japanese economy should Japan be shut out of energy resources in Siberia and the Far East Region. These regions, earmarked for future development, represent a major market for Japan's plant exports.

MAINICHI SHIMBUN notes growing criticism among business and industrial circles that, when compared with West European nations, Japan bases its policy toward the USSR so much on the U.S. lead that it is endangering national interests. The newspaper then correctly concludes that participation in the Siberian energy development projects would bring greater profits to Japan than to the Soviet Union. It is hoped that this kind of realistic conclusion and view will produce specific activities aimed at better relations between the two countries.

PONOMAREV SCORES ITO ASIAN TOUR

LD021632 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 2 Sep, TASS--TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes: Japan's Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito today arrived in Beijing from Islamabad at the end of his tour of five Asian countries. In Islamabad he discussed with the Pakistani leaders a number of international and regional problems, including the so-called "Afghan question." According to the Pakistani press, Ito visited one of the "Afghan refugee" camps. These camps, which house Afghan counterrevolutionaries who carry out armed provocations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, have become a kind of anti-Afghan mecca. Pilgrimages there were already made by such organizers of the undeclared war against Afghanistan as Brzezinski, Lord Carrington, Deng Xiaoping and others.

Speaking at a press conference in Islamabad, the Japanese foreign minister repeated and supported the anti-Afghan stands of the American and Chinese leaders who reject the legitimate right of the Afghan people and the DRA Government to build an independent, new, just society in accordance with the basic principles and tasks of the April revolution.

The Japanese minister's conduct seems to show that there is neither government in Afghanistan, nor that government's international agreements concluded with other countries in accordance with the principles of the U.N. charter and international law. He demagogically prattles about the need for the "Soviet withdrawal" from Afghanistan, disregarding the known proposals made by the DRA Government in its statement on May 14 this year. In line with these proposals, a political settlement of the situation in the region should be effected, first of all, through the normalization of bilateral relations between Afghanistan and its neighbors, primarily Pakistan, in the conditions of the complete discontinuation of the counterrevolutionary intervention. The Islamabad authorities are ignoring the DRA Government's constructive initiatives, while the Japanese side is actively encouraging such actions on the part of Islamabad. Tokyo's stand is met with satisfaction only in Washington and Beijing whose leaders are pushing Japan to the perilous path of militarization and confrontations.

The Japanese minister probably tried to come to Beijing not with empty hands and to present to Chinese leaders his visits to their camps of "Kampuchean and Afghan refugees" as a kind of gift which is dear to them, whether Japanese politicians want this or not, blindly following in the wake of the policy of the United States and China, they are sacrificing Japan's national interests in Asia and the Middle East.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREET KOREAN LEADERS ON 35TH ANNIVERSARY

SK151109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 August (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message of greetings dated August 14 from Soviet party and state leaders L. Brezhnev and A. Kosygin on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the August 15 holiday.

The message says:

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Korea by the Soviet Army, we, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Soviet people, extend heartfelt congratulations to you and to the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Central Peoples Committee of the DPRK, the Administration Council of the DPRK and the entire Korean people.

The defeat of imperialistic Japan in August, 1945, put an end to the lack of rights and oppression imposed upon the Korean people by the Japanese colonialists for nearly 40 years.

A favourable condition for building a new society free from exploitation and poverty was created in the northern half of the country.

The Korean people under the leadership of the Workers Party have carried out radical socio-economic reforms and laid solid foundations for the building of socialism.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has turned into a socialist state with a developed industry and agriculture by the devoted labour of the Korean people and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The working people of the republic are now making preparations to meet the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea with new successes in carrying out the second seven-year plan for the development of the national economy.

The Soviet people warmly congratulate the fraternal Korean people on their success achieved in socialist construction and express solidarity with their just struggle to force foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and create a condition for reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic basis.

We believe that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will steadily develop on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist ideas and proletarian internationalism and in the interests of our two peoples and in the interest of the common struggle against imperialism and reactionaries and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

We wish you and the entire working people of the DPRK success in socialist construction and in realising the reunification of their country, the cherished desire of the Korean people, as well as happiness and welfare.

NGUYEN CO THACH TO VISIT USSR IN SEPTEMBER

LD022152 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep, TASS--Member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Co Thach will come to the Soviet Union for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government in the first half of September this year.

GORBACHEV, DOLGIKH ATTEND 35TH VIETNAMESE ANNIVERSARY FESTIVITIES

Moscow Meeting

LD021346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] A festive meeting of representatives of the Moscow public held today in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions was devoted to the important date for the fraternal socialist country [of Vietnam]. Taking part in this were Comrades Gorbachev, Dolgikh, and other officials, and delegations from the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society.

Vietnamese Envoy Reception

LD022208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Today is the 35th anniversary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. On the occasion of the national festival, SRV charge d'affaires in the USSR, held a reception today. Present at the reception were Gorbachev, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

LAO PRIME MINISTER LEAVES MOSCOW FOR HOME

LD022142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, left Moscow for home today. He had been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Central Committee for a rest.

'BEIJING-AIDED' REBEL ACTIVITIES CONTINUE IN BURMA

BK021306 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 2 Sep 80

[(Oleg Alekseyev) commentary: "Why Internal Peace Cannot Be Achieved in Burma"]

[Text] The 3-month amnesty period declared by Burma for those who wish to return to the arms of the state has ended. This is the third time in recent years that the Burmese authorities have given members of separatist and opposition movements an opportunity to stop their struggle and to work peacefully for the future of the country.

President U Ne Win's amnesty, promising a warm welcome to the returnees, who would be treated like younger brothers who had left home because of a disagreement, has borne fruitful results. According to Rangoon Radio, a total of more than 1,800 people, including well-known opposition leaders such as U Nu and Bohgmu Aung, returned to the legal fold. Insurgent leaders such as Kyaw Zan Shwee, Bo Thet Tun, U Maung Galay and Nga Hla Pru also surrendered.

The surrender of opposition movement leaders, their realization that it is of no use to continue the struggle against the legal Burmese Government and that to do so is a crime against the interests of the people of Burma, had an influence on other insurgents. However, as observers in Asia indicate, it is regretful to note that no basic changes which would lead toward peace and national settlement in Burma were brought about. Observers see Beijing's encouragement and support to the rebels as the main political cause behind this.

The Chinese leaders decided to show during the period of amnesty that the internal war inside Burma will not end in the near future. Chinese intelligence agencies reinforced the separatist movements and boosted their activities, sending across the border into Burma insurgent forces gathered and trained at military camps in China's Yunnan Province and supplying them with new weapons.

The Indian weekly NEW AGE said that the clashes between the Burmese Army and the insurgents have assumed the form of major battles. Beijing-influenced gangs are not satisfied with just fighting the government troops; they are murdering innocent people and mercilessly destroying people's homes, roads and crops.

We can see that the separatist rebels are continuing their struggle under the threat of Chinese intelligence agents and under pressure from Beijing-controlled antigovernment forces. From all this, it appears that Beijing has not yet given up its dream to continue using the antinational elements in Burma for its own interests.

Recent events indicate what Beijing's dream is. For example, when Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong was visiting Rangoon, Beijing-influenced rebels suddenly attacked the border town of Mu-Se. This was in fact a warning that Burma should not have any contact with Hanoi. Commenting on this, the New York TIMES said: China holds in its hands the means to intensify or slow down the war inside Burma as well as to blackmail that country.

Another reason Beijing is interested in continuing the internal war in Burma is the territorial demands made by Beijing on its neighboring countries in South and Southeast Asia. The Beijing leaders intend to realize their demand in an indirect way--that is, to set up puppet governments in those countries. Later, they intend to group these puppet countries and bring them into the Chinese empire. Chinese leaders are following the same line toward other countries, such as India, Malaysia and Thailand.

Burma is the most important country for them. The map recently published by the LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN apparently proves this point. The map contains many border areas belonging to Burma colored to indicate they are Chinese-owned. These are the areas where the Beijing-influenced rebels are the most active.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF PHILIPPINE CP COMMEMORATED

LD291503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "In Honor of Glorious Date"]

[Text] On 26 August the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism and the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences held a session of the Soviet scholarly public devoted to the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

The Soviet scholars who spoke at the session noted the courage and staunchness of the Philippine communists in the struggle for their motherland's freedom and independence and for the vital interests of the working people and social progress. A representative of the Communist Party of the Philippines also spoke at the session.

U.S., PRC 'COMPLICATE' CRISIS SITUATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD021151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov: "Inciters: Who Needs Tension in Southeast Asia and Why"]

[Text] The political partnership between Beijing and Washington has acquired a new manifestation. A serious hotbed of tension has arisen as a direct result of their "parallel actions" in Southeast Asia. The Thai-Kampuchean border has been turned into the frontier of one more "undeclared war."

Its initiators are pursuing several goals simultaneously. First, to reverse by force the course of events in Kampuchea, which they do not like, and to return to power the Pol Pot regime overthrown by the people, even if under a new mask. Second, by provoking border conflicts, to arouse mistrust and hostility toward Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam among their neighbors--Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines, which belong to ASEAN--and to rally them on positions hostile to the Indochinese countries.

And so here we have one more striking example of the merging of the interests of Chinese expansionism and U.S. imperialism. This time it is based on hatred for Socialist Vietnam and the strengthening unity of the three fraternal Indochinese countries. Beijing's cherished goal is to destroy Vietnam as the main barrier to Chinese expansion to the south. While a couple of years ago armed provocations by the Pol Pot troops along the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border were used to "surround Vietnam in a pincer movement," a similar role is now allocated to Thailand.

Washington's goal is to regain its lost positions in Southeast Asia, to restore its military presence there both directly and indirectly, pushing ASEAN onto the path of transformation into a military-political grouping which would join the global system of imperialist blocs; to intimidate the region's countries with the alleged "Vietnamese threat" in order to justify the U.S. military's crimes in Indochina and to discredit the people's heroic struggle against the interventionists.

The common interest displayed by Beijing and Washington in aggravating tension in Southeast Asia and the merging of their strategic interests in this region has also acquired a specific tactical goal recently: discrediting the People's Republic of Kampuchea by any means on the eve of the forthcoming regular UN General Assembly session in September and persuading the ASEAN members together with the Western powers to oppose the recognition of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea in order to prevent again the lawful representatives of the Kampuchean people from taking their place at the United Nations. At the same time attempts are being made to drag the figure of Prince Sihanouk out of oblivion to use this political corpse as some sort of cover for the overthrown clique of butchers.

The enemies of the People's Kampuchea have long been using its border with Thailand as a front for their "undeclared war." Vestiges of surviving Pol Pot gangs have based themselves in its immediate vicinity on Thai territory. From here they are making piratical raids and carrying out subversive activity against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Matters are complicated by the fact that these nests of bandits are situated between camps for Kampuchean refugees who once left their motherland to escape the Pol Pot supporters' terror. This proximity was evidently deliberate. It enables the Thai authorities to use food aid to refugees from international organizations to supply the Pol Pot gangs; and it gives the bandits the opportunity to lure into their ranks hungry, desperate people from the neighboring camps.

In early summer the People's Revolutionary council of Kampuchea expressed readiness to hold talks with the Thai Government at any level and at any time in order to overcome by their joint efforts the tension on the border and to find an acceptable solution to the refugee problem. Bangkok rejected these proposals under the pretext that direct talks would be tantamount to recognition of the present Phnom Penh government. A blatantly unsound argument: After all, international practice knows of many examples of states holding talks on the settlement of vexed issues without establishing diplomatic relations.

The real reasons for the rejection emerged later, when Beijing and Washington prompted the Thai ruling circles to embark on a premeditated act of provocation. Bangkok unilaterally, without agreement with Phnom Penh, undertook the "voluntary repatriation" of the Kampuchean refugees. Using the stream of many thousands of people as cover, it was planned, with the support of Thai troops, to transfer a large-scale military grouping of Pol Pot supporters across the border. It was to seize part of the border territory in order to proclaim the creation there of "provisional democratic government of Kampuchea" which would immediately set about seeking international recognition.

The "voluntary repatriation" venture was deliberately timed to coincide with the regular conference of ASEAN foreign ministers with the participation of U.S. Secretary of State Muskie and his colleagues from Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. This was a direct calculation aimed at using the aggravation of the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border to bring pressure to bear on Indonesia and Malaysia which are disinclined toward confrontation with Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos and to turn ASEAN into a tool of Beijing's and Washington's political intrigues.

And so an act of provocation has been undertaken. But it has been thwarted. A blow has been struck against the Pol Pot supporters' military grouping and those who provided cover for its transfer across the border. Those fond of provoking border incidents were given a rap over the knuckles to rid them of the desire to encroach on the borders of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Indochinese countries' important political initiative was another blow to the designs of Beijing and Washington. The foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea who met in Vientiane expressed readiness to sign bilateral or multilateral agreements with Thailand on nonagression and on forbidding their territories to be used as a base for hostile actions against each other. The Indochinese countries stated that they were prepared to discuss with the ASEAN members the question of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. Those taking part in the meeting in Vientiane proposed creating a demilitarized zone on either side of the Kampuchean-Thai border and agreeing on forms of international monitoring of its observance. Here it was stressed that if Bangkok does not want to enter into direct talks with Phnom Penh, the Kampuchean side is prepared to hold them through intermediaries.

The indisputably constructive nature of these proposals has attracted attention throughout the world, including in the United Nations. UN Secretary General Waldheim decided to make a trip to Southeast Asia. During their meetings with him the Vietnamese leaders confirmed their readiness for direct or indirect talks with Thailand on the normalization of the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border (which, of course, must in any event be conducted with the participation of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea). The message which Waldheim took from Hanoi to Bangkok developed and gave specific detail to the Indochinese countries' proposals. However, flying to Beijing for instructions, Thai Foreign Minister Sawetsila hastened to reject the Vientiane proposals and put forward in response a deliberately unacceptable idea--creating a demilitarized zone not on both sides of the border but only on Kampuchean territory (which would give the Pol Pot gangs freedom of action).

Meanwhile Washington and Beijing have lost no time in taking advantage of the clashes on the Thai-Kampuchean border for their own selfish purposes. The United States, under the pretext of providing emergency military aid to Thailand, has created an air bridge to its former bases and begun to send artillery and tanks there. For its part Beijing has ostentatiously activated military preparations on the Sino-Vietnamese border and has imposed on Bangkok an aviation agreement allowing the uncontrolled supply of Chinese weapons to the Pol Pot gangs on Thai territory.

A crisis situation engendered by the mutual desire of Beijing and Washington to create a hotbed of tension there and to use Thailand for dragging the ASEAN members into confrontation with the Indochinese countries has thus begun to take shape in Southeast Asia.

Reports have filtered through to the press that Beijing is bringing flagrant pressure to bear on Bangkok, seeking the removal from the Thai Government of the supporters of good-neighborly relations with the Indochinese countries. Indonesia and Malaysia are following with alarm China's attempts to drag Thailand completely within its orbit of influence and to subordinate it to its orders. It is clear that the expansion of the conflict and the enlistment of foreign forces in it cannot promise the ASEAN members anything good. On the other hand the efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability accord with the interests of all states of this region. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, concerned by the complication of the situation in Southeast Asia, cannot fail to give energetic support to these efforts.

FRASER CONTINUES 'TO WHIP UP' WAR HYSTERIA IN AUSTRALIA

LD021818 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 2 Sep 80

["Dangerous Calls by the Australian Prime Minister"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Sep, TASS--TASS commentator Vadim Birukov writes: Fraser's call to the NATO member countries for assisting the United States by increasing their military budgets can be described as an alarming one. The Australian prime minister made a statement to this effect at a meeting with newsmen in Washington on Monday. He also declared for strengthening the unity of the countries of the North Atlantic bloc "against the common enemy".

The Australian premier was again trying to substantiate his calls with "Soviet menace" inventions, thus demonstrating that his political mania is progressing. It was the main factor in drawing up the foreign policy concept, which he forced on his country. And not at hand is the latest manifestation of his course for militarising Australia: He has himself proposed the Americans to use the Cockburn Sound Port as a military base, which is capable of accommodating considerably large squadrons of U.S. naval ships as well as aircraft of the U.S. punitive contingent--the so-called rapid deployment corps.

Fraser is whipping up the militaristic boom by means of propaganda hue and cry. Early this year, for example, the premier was frightening the Australians with his assumption that a third world war could break out in a matter of three days. Half a year later he, apparently, forgot about his prophecy and predicted that it was three years to go before the outbreak of war. Fraser's latest statements have also drawn attention by a new aspect--while previously Fraser was trying to frighten only his compatriots, now he made it a feature of his foreign guest tour. Following the escalation of the war hysteria whipped up by him both at home and overseas, one cannot but feel how paradoxical are his attempts to convince his compatriots that sitting on a powder keg is the best security guarantee. One can hardly imagine a foreign policy course that could be more in conflict with the national interests of the Australians.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND

PAP Report Cited

LD021223 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "PAP report"]

[Text] Warsaw, 30 August--The POLISH PRESS AGENCY (PAP) has issued a report which states that the Fifth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee was held 30 August under the chairmanship of E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The Central Committee heard a report from S. Kania, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The PZPR Central Committee took into consideration the reports of the government commissions formed to negotiate with the workers' representatives on the question of the demands made in Gdansk and Szczecin. The reports were presented by M. Jagielski and K. Barcikowski, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers.

Women's League Appeal

LD021221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] Warsaw, 30 August, TASS--A session of the main board of the League of Women has been held in the Polish capital. It discussed questions connected with surmounting the socioeconomic difficulties which have arisen in the country. An appeal adopted at the session voices profound concern at the continuing strikes and also emphasizes that a return to normal work must become the demand of the moment and a manifestation of high patriotism and responsibility for Polands's fate.

It should be explained that antisocialist forces are trying to use the workers' just protest for their own purposes and are seeking to damage Poland's achievements. This document goes on to state: It is necessary to expose the antisocialist forces and to reveal the methods of their subversive activity.

Return to Work

LD021312 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Let us now listen to a TASS report from Warsaw: It was reported here today that, as the result of an agreement reached on a number of economic problems, work has begun in enterprises along the Gdansk coast, in Szczecin, Elblag as well as in other regions, where there had been stoppages.

The Polish press states that as the result of the violation of the normal rhythm of work the country's economic difficulties have deepened and in a number of places this had led to disorganization of production, transport, and in deliveries of essential supplies to the people. In Szczecin port alone there are 61 ships with cereals and raw materials waiting for unloading, without these many factories and enterprises have been unable to function.

At the press conference held on 31 August, one of the heads of the official information services declared that in the solving of the crisis situation commonsense and not emotions had been victorious, and that the conflict was caused by the malfunctioning of a number of structures, which in turn caused dissatisfaction among the population in the economic and social fields. According to his words, these difficulties grew over the years and appeared in a sharp form in the last few days.

In an editorial in TRYBUNA LUDU, it was stated that we are today discussing difficult, painful problems, none of which are forbidden these days. Millions of people think and talk about these problems. Therein lies our great strength. We must do everything possible to exploit if for the common good.

With this in mind, we must first leave the crisis behind us, then return to normal work and normal functioning of all the mechanisms of our life, create an atmosphere of order and calm, reason and moderation in thoughts and responsibility in action.

The paper then states that in order to find the best way out of the present situation it is necessary to guarantee nonintervention by forces which are not interested in a socialist Poland and which cause chaos and anarchy and of all those who stand by the slogan "the worse it is the better."

TRYBUNA LUDU calls on communists and all Poles to take active steps to put an end to the crisis and restore normal life to the country.

**Polish Press Cited**

LD021632 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Sep (TASS)--According to information released here, the number of strikes both on the coast and in the country as a whole has considerably lessened. In the cities, in Gdansk in particular, the port, shipyard and industrial enterprises have started work.

The Polish press has published a number of articles speaking about the tasks facing the working people of socialist Poland in the situation that has come about in the country. Despite the difficulties and mistakes, stresses TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, "the party was, is and will be the main driving force in the matter of building socialism. It is the party of the working class, of all professional and social groups. It represents differing social strata and differing generations." The paper notes that unfortunately everything that was done after the Eighth PZPR Congress--from the Central Committee down to primary party organizations--for many reasons was insufficient to overcome the existing difficulties, the mistakes which occurred and the work left undone, primarily in the economic and social areas.

The paper goes on to say that forces hostile to the socialist development of Poland, not to mention external antisocialist forces, are making use of the current crisis as "source material for anti-Polish outbursts," for attacks on socialism and the leading role of the party in the life of Poland, including the trade union movement. It would be naive not to see, the paper continues, that "such people have been cynically making use of all means and methods of political struggle and will continue to do so, and the Polish communists must be ready for this."

PAP has issued a commentary in which it pointed out that imperialist circles are making use of the difficulties which the country is experiencing and do not want to permit a positive elimination of the problems which have arisen, which is possible only on the basis of socialist law and order. "But we believe in the collective and fruitful wisdom of the working class of Poland, its high level of class consciousness and its understanding of its role in defending the country's interests," the commentary says.

The instigators of the antisocialist, anti-Polish actions are raising demagogic slogans and demands. From abroad, visitors are arriving in the Polish People's Republic from Western countries, many of whom do not conceal their antisocialist views. Representatives of the reactionary Western press, who are spreading outside of Poland the news which is used in subversive activity against the Polish socialist system, have become frequent visitors to Poland.

Attention is being drawn to the fact that at a time when the party is directing the working people of Poland toward overcoming social and economic difficulties, setting in order the work of enterprises, the supply system and transport, the idea is being bandied about in the West, with a clearly provocative aim, that in Poland there exist the conditions for a so-called liberalization process. There is a definite meaning attached to this concept: an emasculation of the class assessment of the events taking place and the imposition of Western ideas of "liberties and rights." In this connection, attention is being paid to Carter's speech in which he talks "about his delight and satisfaction with the development of events in Poland," including in these assessments his notorious idea of "human rights." Another claimant to the presidency, Reagan, is even more open in his statements.

The bourgeois press is at present reporting that a number of social-democratic trade unions in the West have sent very large sums of money to those who are in fact engaged in work aimed at undermining socialist foundations in Poland. The Polish press notes that the country has to make complex decisions at the present time. However, these decisions should be balanced and substantiated and should take into account not only the economic but also other possible consequences. The country's speedy emergence, under the party's leadership, from the complex situation in which it found itself depends on the maximum concentrated efforts of all the working people of Poland.

Miners Agreement

LD030841 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] According to reports from Poland this morning, an agreement on resolving a number of social and economic issues was signed between the government and miners in the city of Jastrzebie Dolne in the country's southwest. Under the agreement, the workers of the mines that were involved in strikes in the coal-mining region of Silesia resumed work. The agreement is similar to those reached earlier in Gdansk and Szczecin.

The PAP news agency reports in the near future the Polish parliament is to discuss these agreements. According to the Polish media, the country now has to take complicated decisions that must be carefully grounded and weighed, and to take into account not only economic but also other considerations. The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU says the antisocialist elements are using the crisis for making attacks on socialism and on the party's leading role in the country's life and in the trade union movement. The TASS news agency denounces the Western imperialist circles for attempting to influence the development of events in Poland and to prevent the normalization of the situation in the interests of socialism.

Glazunov Commentary

LD021920 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Viktor Glazunov commentary: "The Situation in Poland and the Machinations of its Enemies"]

[Text] According to news from important Polish mass media, the situation is returning to normal in the Polish People's Republic.

Based on an agreement reached regarding a series of socioeconomic matters, work has been resumed in Gdansk, Szczeczin and other enterprises where work stoppages had taken place. Work and social life is returning to its normal pace and this, TRYBUNA LUDU the PZPR Central Committee organ, writes, is the prerequisite in order to settle the complicated problems facing the country. The Polish Communists' Party is working to return the situation to normal as soon as possible in order to take specific steps to overcome the socioeconomic problems which have recently occurred in Poland. In this it enjoys the support of broad masses of the workers. The building of a new society, represented by socialism, is not all smooth sailing. It does not bulldoze away all obstacles. There are and there remain difficulties on this road. The main thing is to see the difficulties in good time and to take the requisite steps to eliminate them. Guided by their party, the Polish people have scored huge successes for more than 30 years. There have been difficulties undoubtedly. There are still difficulties now [words indistinct] of the resolutions of the Eighth PZPR Congress have been implemented as planned. The party has admitted it and has suggested measures aimed at remedying the situation.

In the current difficult situation the PZPR is carrying out its functions of leadership by taking into account the needs and interests of the working people. That is why the workers of Poland indivisibly uniting their fate with socialism are now rallying around the PZPR. They are rallying around this party and directing their efforts toward the fulfillment of tasks which keep the country progressing on the road to socialism. However, antisocialist elements are acting in a diametrically opposite direction, and the Polish press speaks anxiously about this. These are groups deprived of a social base within the country and they therefore rely on external forces.

[Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary at 1800 GMT on 2 September broadcasts a commentary on the situation in Poland. It is identical to the Moscow French version with this addition: "Just what kind of people these are is illustrated by the example of an individual by the name of (Mitmusz), who did not (?refrain from) questioning the fact that Silesia and other western regions belong to Poland, in order to arouse the sympathy of West German revanchists. (Mitmusz) and his partners, ignoring the fact that their people had pledged themselves on the side of socialism, are trying to use the complex situation to aggravate the political and economic difficulties."] Their aim is to undermine socialism, and it is the vindication of such people that is sought by all sorts of subversive centers and ideological offices of the capitalist world. It is they who are applauded by the politicians who interfere openly in the internal affairs of Poland. Ronald Reagan, the Republican candidate in the U.S. presidential elections, does not hesitate to advertise, in true salesman style, the American way of life for the benefit of the Polish people. Moreover his rival, current U.S. President James Carter, also did not refrain from commenting and expressing satisfaction with the Polish events. He said that the rights of the trade unions in Poland caused him utmost anxiety. Human hypocrisy has indeed no bounds, General Secretary of the U.S. Communist Party Gus Hall said in this respect. President Carter, who signed an ordinance banning the railwaymen's, miners' and dockers' strikes, shows concern for the rights of trade unions in Poland. The President's cheating, Gus Hall continued, is all the more shameless since he made such statements at the convention of the American Federation of Teachers trade union whose members are deprived of the right to strike in most U.S. states, and while addressing delegates of trade unions whose leaders were sent to prison for work stoppages considered a crime.

The Polish people have more than once undergone the test of political maturity. They have no need for prompting from abroad, telling them how to live and work or which way to go. The Polish people alone have the right to arrange their destiny, to make decisions on this or that problem regarding the development of their country and of their society. In the complex situation of our time the Polish workers are showing their determination to persevere on the chosen road, that of socialism while discarding everything which prevents their progress.

PZPR DELEGATION VISIT TO ARMENIA REPORTED

LD291443 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 20 Aug 80 p 1

[ARMENPRESS report: "Polish Communists in Armenia"]

[Text] A group of leading PZPR workers has been visiting Armenia for a few days. The Polish communists familiarized themselves with the life of Armenian working people, visited museums and exhibitions and made a trip to Echmiadzinskiy and Ashtarakskiy rayons and Lake Sevan.

On 19 August K.L. Dallakyan, secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee, received the group of leading PZPR figures comprised of Teodor Palimaka, member of the PZPR Central Committee and chief of a PZPR Central Committee department, and PZPR Central Committee candidate member Jerzy Smyczynski, first secretary of the party's Ostroleka Voivodship Committee; Edmund Wojnowski, first secretary of the party's Olsztyn Voivodship Committee; Witold Gadomski, first secretary of the party's Kielce Voivodship Committee; Boleslaw Kapitan, first secretary of the party's Torun Voivodship Committee; Stanislaw Skladowski, first secretary of the party's Piotrkow Voivodship Committee, and Maciej Wirowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Planning Commission.

K.L. Dallakyan spoke about the labor and political enthusiasm with which the republic's communists and all working people are preparing for the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia and the formation of the Armenian CP and for a portentous event in the life of the party and the people--the 26th CPSU Congress. The successes of Armenia's working people in diverse spheres of life have been conditioned by the CPSU's Leninist national policy and by the fraternal friendship of the USSR's peoples.

On behalf of the delegation's members Teodor Palimaka, member of the PZPR Central Committee and chief of a PZPR Central Committee department, shared his impressions of his stay in the Armenian SSR. The successes of socialist Armenia in all spheres of life, he said, also gladden us Polish communists, who wish the peoples of the Soviet Union new successes in communist building. He spoke about the tasks facing the PZPR and about the problems which have to be resolved in the very near future.

The reception, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by G.Ts. Liloyan, deputy chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Information and Foreign Relations Department.

The PZPR delegation leaves Yerevan today.

KATUSHEV ATTENDS CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD291439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark Holiday"]

[Text] On 26 August C. Lovetinsky, the CSSR ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark the 36th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising.

The reception was attended by B. Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, representatives of a number of ministries, party and public organizations, and military leaders.

SUVOROV SEES 'SHORTSIGHTED' SHIFT IN ITALIAN FOREIGN POLICY

LD021427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Suvorov "Letter From Rome": "An Unenviable Role"]

[Text] An old movie was shown on Italian television recently, including the popular sixties slogan "We are not afraid of the atom bomb." The movie is simple and sentimental and the "nuclear theme" is only present as a background to set off the passions which rage on the screen. Perhaps 10 years ago this musical commentary may have seemed simply witty, but today it leads involuntarily to much more serious thoughts.

As the saying goes, a lot of water has gone under the bridge since then. These changes are being felt in Italy too, it is important to note that for a long time the country's foreign policy remained on the whole relatively smooth, avoiding sudden flareups and sharp turns. But by all appearances certain processes were maturing under the surface, and these have manifested themselves relatively clearly in the last 6 months, particularly in connection with the deterioration in the international atmosphere.

What are these processes? As is known, last December the NATO Council session in Brussels adopted a decision on the production and deployment in Europe of American medium-range nuclear missiles. That means not only the start of a new spiral in the nuclear arms race, but also Europe's transformation into the main theater of hostilities in the event of conflict breaking out. The serious nature of the possible consequences of this step is making Europeans think, and as a result certain countries are putting forward conditions and stipulations over the deployment of these dangerous weapons on their territory.

However, Italy, fully supporting the U.S. position, has come out, together with Britain, as the most active supporter of the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe. Of course, Washington assessed this, and a few months later President J. Carter expressed his "admiration" for Italy's "leading role." But many people in Europe think differently about this.

Another factor is the events in Afghanistan. The widely publicized "Atlantic solidarity" is no such thing in practice. Despite the so-called "economic sanctions" declared by the U.S. President with respect to the Soviet Union and his impassioned appeal to Western Europe to support them, few people have rushed headlong into this adventure. The USSR's leading European partners are implementing an independent line, adhering to a course of further developing economic ties. Italy is virtually alone in continuing to scrupulously fulfill Washington's instructions, ceding to its more farsighted competitors its positions in East-West economic exchange and causing considerable damage to national interests.

From January through July Italy was chairman of the EEC. On the eve of Italy's taking up that post, which gave it the right to speak on behalf of all the Nine in international affairs, Italian political circles assessed that period as an extremely favorable opportunity for maintaining top level dialogue on the conditions of the exacerbated international situation. In fact, in the opinion of the authoritative Italian weekly PANORAMA, within the framework of the EEC during Italy's chairmanship "our representatives' few initiatives were always in a direction favorable to the United States."

It is easy to understand the interest in Italy on the part of the United States and also the Atlanticist strategists. Reports appeared in the press recently on a secret NATO report which, it is asserted, caused surprise and concern even among Italy's representatives in that military bloc. It talks about the possibility of Italian military interference outside NATO's zone of operations.

In a lengthy article devoted to Italian foreign policy, the aforementioned PANORAMA journal cites a very curious statement by Michael (Kler), military expert at Washington's Policy Research Institute. The United States, he declares, needs a strategic springboard to ensure a stable military presence in the Persian Gulf and adjacent regions. In other words, it needs bases, communications centers, firing ranges and so forth, without which an army cannot operate.

And whom is the United States counting on? Italy. But, PANORAMA comments, if that is the risk involved in the increasingly close alliance between Italy and the United States, the Italian government still has to explain to the people what benefits it has obtained for the whole nation in exchange. And indeed there can be no question of benefits when the loss which Italy is moving toward is now quite obvious.

What factors determined such a turn in Italian foreign policy--such a shortsighted turn, to put it mildly? Obviously, as many observers believe, the reason must be sought in the country's domestic political situation. It is no secret that after the mighty advance by leftwing forces in the mid-seventies Italy's conservative circles experienced an acute need for a transatlantic patron who would extend the hand of "assistance," even if the country's political independence had to be sacrificed in return.

Unfortunately it is these sentiments which are making headway in Italian policy. Moreover there is even certain evidence: After Italian communists did not agree to the deployment of new American nuclear missiles and came out in favor of preliminary talks last December, the Italian Communist Party began to be accused of all the deadly sins of the American and Italian press. Well, in that case, they say, any talk about Communist Party participation in the government is useless, since such participation is fraught with a threat to national and even Atlanticist interests. This is quite a good illustration, is it not, of how ruling parties resolve domestic political problems at the expense of foreign policy problems?

And here is the subsequent development of events. Addressing the defense committee of the Italian parliaments Chamber of Deputies recently, Defense Minister L. Gagorio admitted that the search for sites for basing medium-range missiles is already underway in Italy at the level of "technical research." As you see, the military is not prepared to wait for the politicians to find mutually acceptable compromise formulas, although you do not need to be very perceptive to be aware of the elementary truth that is much harder to remove missiles already deployed than to prevent their deployment.

That same "atom bomb" which Italians were singing about with bravado 10 years ago is at Europe's door today. But this time affected fearlessness is not the best argument in political dialogue. The more so for Italy, whose economic and political interests demand peace and tranquility.

NATO, OTHER MILITARY EXERCISES IN FRG THIS FALL LISTED

LD021054 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2045 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Bonn, 1 Sep (TASS)--TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy reports:

Major military exercises codenamed "Crusader-80" began on the territory of the FRG today. With this military-political spectacle, NATO opens a whole series of its "traditional" autumn maneuvers and exercises.

The paper UNSERE ZEIT says that within the framework of "Crusader-80", the North Atlantic bloc intends "to practise waging military operations against the socialist states." About 63,000 officers and men of the Bundeswehr, and the forces of the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands are taking part in these exercises. The main scene of the maneuvers will be the West German Land of Lower Saxony, that is, the maneuvers will take place in the direct vicinity of the borders of the socialist GDR.

The "ceremonial opening" of the American forces' maneuvers "reforger-80", will take place on 8 September in the West German city of Guetersloh in the presence of high-ranking officers of NATO and the Bundeswehr. A total of 17,000 U.S. servicemen will be "airlifted" to the FRG by military and civil aircraft. On 15 September, the large-scale "St George" U.S.-FRG exercises will begin, in which a total of 48,000 officers and men will take part.

This autumn, the FRG's territory will literally be turned into a NATO test ground. Apart from the maneuvers already mentioned, there will also be the NATO maneuvers "Certain Rampart" (in the area of Nuremberg, Bavaria), "Spearpoint" (area of Hanover, Lower Saxony), the naval exercises "Team-Work-80" (North Sea) and a number of others.

The West German public resolutely condemns NATO's sabre-rattling on the territory of the FRG. It is in the nature of a blatant military-political demonstration, contrary to the spirit of the times.

GREEK TRADE OFFICIAL TALKS WITH DEPUTY MINISTER ZHURAVLEV

ATO11940 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1830 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Issues connected with commercial relations between Greece and the Soviet Union were discussed by Deputy Minister of Commerce Tataridhis who is in Moscow and his Soviet counterpart, Zhuravlev. The meeting took place in the Soviet Ministry of Trade yesterday. During the discussion it was ascertained that the development of the two countries' relations in the commercial field is satisfactory and that it will be possible in the future to investigate possibilities for cooperation between the two countries in order to balance trade between them.

The Soviet side also ascertained that efforts are being exerted so that competent Soviet agents can absorb traditional Greek products. Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Zhuravlev stated that every effort is being exerted by the Soviet Union to fulfill its obligations toward Greece.

At noon, Tataridhis attended a luncheon that was given in his honor by the Presidium of the Professional and Industrial Chamber of Soviet Union. The deputy minister of commerce will also inaugurate the exhibition of Greek products in the International Commercial Center of Moscow. About 200 Greek exhibitors are participating in this exhibition.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW IRANIAN CABINET AGAIN POSTPONED

LD021508 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 2 Sep, TASS--The appointment of a new Iranian cabinet has again been postponed although seven ministers of the former cabinet have officially announced their resignation. As had been announced before, an open parliament session held here today was supposed to discuss and endorse nominations for the new cabinet, submitted by Prime Minister Raja'i. But there was no discussion and President of parliament Hashemi Rafsanjani said certain events demanded additional consultations with the president and other leaders of the country. President Bani-Sadr has addressed two messages to parliament members informing them of his disagreement over a number of candidates. He sent another such message to Ayatollah Khomeyni but the leader of the Iranian revolution said he was not going to interfere in the selection of cabinet ministers.

MO'INFAR DISCUSSES IRANIAN OIL INDUSTRY

LD021248 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 2 Sep, TASS--The U.S. policy of economic blockade of Iran has flopped. All can see that the United States has failed to cause harm to Iran, said 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, deputy of the Iranian parliament who held the post of minister of oil until recently. He resolutely denied the rumours circulated by Western mass media about curtailed oil extraction in Iran. Such reports are explained by the fact that Iran allegedly cannot do without foreign experts and imported spares for the oil industry. Mo'infar said that a comparatively low level of oil extraction was explained by the country's desire to preserve the resources of valuable raw material. According to Mo'infar, a long-term five-year plan for the development of Iran's oil industry has been submitted to the special parliamentary commission. The plan provides for the modernisation of oil deposits, the building of new petrochemical enterprises and the construction of new oil and gas pipelines.

FRENCH PRESS REPORTS ON QOTBZADEH LINKS WITH U.S. CITED

LD021446 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Paris, 2 Sep, TASS--Interesting details filtered into the French press exposing links between Iran's Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh and Americans. The former Iranian Ambassador in Paris Amiralai told newsmen that he possesses a file which confirms Qotbzedeh's confidential relations with White House representatives.

According to the ambassador, a check for one million [as received] arrived not long ago to the Iranian Embassy in Paris. The check was issued by one of the American banks in the name of Qotbzadeh as "payment for services in releasing the hostages". Despite the fact that Amiralai sent a photocopy of the check to Tehran to President Bani-Sadr the matter was hushed, while the ambassador himself was sacked from his post on Qotbzadeh's instructions. At the same time Amiralai told French newsmen that during his recent trips to Paris Qotbzadeh met with White House representative Hamilton Jordan and big American businessmen. The French press points out that the Iranian foreign minister became for the Americans "their man", and that the Americans have probably "found a key to him".

SAVCHENKO COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV SPEECH, U.S. POLICY ON IRAN

TA021620 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] During his speech at the grand meeting in Alma-Ata on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic Leonid Brezhnev paid great attention to the analysis of the world situation and while speaking on issues related to Iran said: The United States is using the situation in Iran as an excuse for making the situation in the world more unstable and for renewing the arms race. The economic blockade of this country has not stopped and U.S. warships, carrying planes and marines, patrol areas bordering Iran. We deem such activities impermissible and strongly believe that it is only the people of Iran who can determine their path for progress. Our commentator, Igor Savchenko, while commenting on this part of Leonid Brezhnev's speech, writes that the Soviet Government, stepping onto the world scene after the October 1917 revolution immediately announced that it supported the principle of nations determining their own fate and selecting their own path for future progress.

In a famous statement, addressed to all the Muslim workers of Russia and the East, which was also addressed to the people of Iran, Lenin said: You should establish your life independently and according to your ideals. You are entitled to this because you control your destiny. The Soviet Union without interfering in the domestic affairs of the Iranian Government supported Iran in its struggle against British imperialism which was making efforts to transform your country into its protectorate. The 1921 treaty was evidence of respect for the right of the Iranian people for independence and a sovereign existence. In the first article of this document it is said that Soviet Russia has signed this treaty because it wishes the Iranian people to be independent and [word indistinct] and masters of their wealth.

The policy of support by the Soviet Union for the right of the Iranian people for independent progress was made apparent in an obvious way during the days of the Islamic revolution and in the struggle of the Iranian nation against the regime of the shah--a regime that supported the imperialists. When this struggle reached its peak during the moments when the danger of a U.S. military intervention cast its shadow over Iran, the statement by Leonid Brezhnev in an interview in PRAVDA reverberated throughout the world as a serious warning. He said that what is happening in Iran is the business of the Iranian people themselves. The Iranian people should and are able to determine their own fate, no one and under no pretext is allowed to impede them. This warning came as a cold shower for the numerous supporters of military adventures in the United States. The plans for a U.S. military intervention in Iran were foiled, the revolution became victorious. Now too Iran is threatened by a great danger: A group of U.S. warships carrying marines who are ready to land in your country to overthrow the existing regime in Iran and restore the former monarchist regime are once again, like a group of predatory animals, patrolling near the shores of Iran. The economic war of the United States and the [word indistinct] of the CIA against Iran have taken an unprecedented dimension. Under these complex conditions, once again the warning from the Soviet Union has (?been heard) saying it deems impermissible an aggression against Iran and declares that merely and solely the people of Iran have the right to decide in what path they will advance. The Soviet Union deems that this right is not only an obvious and inalienable right for the people of Iran but also the obvious right of other nations of the world, including the people of Afghanistan. Other countries--especially the neighbors of the Islamic Republic of Iran who request respect for the right of the Iranian people to determine their own fate independently--are correct in expecting that the leaders of Iran too will have such a policy toward them.

LITERARY WEEKLY REPORTS ON IRANIAN POLITICAL SITUATION

LD291355 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Aug 80 p 14

[Igor Belyayev "Reportage From Iran": "Revolution and Counterrevolution"]

[Text] Tehran-Beirut--At the entrance to the editorial offices of ETTELA'AT, a reputable Tehran newspaper, I got into a conversation with the pasdar ("Guardian of the Islamic Revolution")--a lad of about 18. He began heatedly explaining why I was being carefully searched--for the umpteenth time!

"You must not be annoyed with Iranians.... After all, it has not been that long since Carter tried to free the American hostages with the aid of specially trained 'commandos' and a 'fifth column' operating in Tehran.

"Are all foreigners enemies of Iran?" I asked by interlocutor.

"Of course not!" he exclaimed. "But you must understand us. We suffered from American domination for so many years. The country was plundered by transatlantic monopolies. And now Carter is continuing to send his people into Iran disguised as tourists and businessmen. And their passports are by no means always American...."

The pasdar had hardly left me when ETTELA'AT's deputy chief editor called on the intercom and invited me to go up.

Three newspaper staffers joined us in his office.

Answering my question about what problems are now particularly important for Iran, the journalists began to speak of the "cultural revolution," which, they are convinced, will bring order to the universites and scientific establishments and will reveal the Iranian revolution's enemies.

"You must know that all universities have now been closed in Iran?"

Yes, I knew from Iranian radio and television programs that higher education is carefully preparing for a purge. The rector of Tehran University announced that he had fired all professors who supported the shah and the Americans. The rector had added that he was faced with yet another important task--the Islamization of higher education. How will this be implemented? I did not immediately receive an answer to that question.

Each Wednesday Ayatollah Beheshti, chairman of Iran's Supreme Court and leader of the Islamic Republican Party, holds a press conference in one of the Justice Ministry's buildings in Tehran. His bearing and gestures are majestic, his speech unhurried.

Foreign journalists have free access to Beheshti's press conferences, which he holds in a free and relaxed manner.

In private conversation I asked the Islamic Revolutionary Party's leader about the prospects of political power in Iran. I was proceeding from the fact that the party has a majority in the Majles.

"Doctor Beheshti, does the Iranian clergy intend to assume full power in the country?"

"Of course. The shi'ite clergy in Iran has never avoided acute political problems. We intend not only to Islamize Iran's administrative structure and the running of state affairs, but also to exert an appropriate influence on Iranians' lives in every sphere."

"What, in your view, is the main thing in the 'cultural revolution'?"

"Ideology: It is primarily on the basis of ideological indications that we reveal enemies of the Iranian revolution, and there will be no place for them in our society."

Desiring to go deeper into the crux of the problem, I decided to meet and talk with Doctor Habibi, the minister of culture and higher education and a member of the special Committee to carry out the "cultural revolution." The minister's secretary said the minister could be found only in the Majles. He advised me also to see Doctor Esfahani, the deputy minister of agriculture in charge of implementation of the agrarian reform.

...The cab came to a halt in front of the huge building in central Tehran which used to house the shah's Senate. The Majles. The entrance was carefully guarded. Here too there was a search. One of the guards courteously explained to me where I could find Doctor Esfahani.

There I was, in his office. The conversation had barely turned to the agrarian reform before my interlocutor's eyes blazed and he seemed to be altogether transformed.

"The main problem in Iran is, of course, the problem of land!" he said, after uttering the traditional Islamic formula "in the name of Allah!" before the beginning of the interview. "Some people have a lot of land, but the overwhelming majority of the peasants have either a negligible amount or none at all. The shah's agrarian reform was sheer deception. The shah used to create a cohort of capitalist landowners committed to him.... Understandably, what is on the agenda for us is the redistribution of land: An equally acute and urgent problem is water. It too is distributed extremely unfairly. The situation of agriculture in the country is adversely affected by the lack of roads, and there is essentially no infrastructure to link the producer with the consumer. When the shah was in power, the main profits were raked in by middlemen. Now we have to consider how to eliminate this parasitical stratum and ensure the regular delivery of produce to big cities."

"When did you begin to implement the new agrarian reform?"

"Eight months ago. What have we managed to do in this time? We have devised a plan for the just distribution of land. Has much been distributed? About 300,000 hectares. Who is helping? Mostly the students. Who is opposed to it? Above all, the feudalists: What are the practical results? This year we have harvested 6 million tons of grain crops, which covers our internal grain requirements...."

But, as I realized from my conversation with Doctor Esfahani, there are, of course, still a great many difficulties. There is a disastrous shortage of agronomists in villages, there is no electricity, and there are no organized medical services for the rural population.

Doctor Habibi, who received me at the Majles building, took his time over answering my questions.

"Since the revolution in Iran new political and moral categories have emerged which determine the nature of the necessary changes."

"What precise kind of changes do you mean?"

"The people reject the system of values the Americans tried to foist on us. The U.S. oppression was displayed in everything. Our universities were completely subordinated to American influence. Suffice it to say, for instance, that the technical faculties confined themselves to training specialists who were to serve the U.S. monopolies. They produced quite good engineers, but only meeting the requirements of assembly industry. While we want to train engineers to produce means of production. The Iranian universities must be national educational establishments!"

One Friday I went to a city prayer meeting. The meeting is held on the Tehran University sports field. Although the university is closed, every Friday its gates are opened to everyone who wants to see and hear the "Friday imam."

People's attitude toward foreign journalists was emphatically courteous. We were swiftly supplied with special passes and given permission to take photographs.

The imam mounted the platform. In his right hand he held a semiautomatic rifle with fixed bayonet (in case he was attacked, people explained to me) while he gesticulated with his left. An excellent speaker, the imam skillfully held the attention of the meeting participants. That day he called on them to struggle against the counterrevolutionaries and spoke with equal fervor of the increase in prices.

When the imam left the platform, someone picked up his rifle and he joined the people praying....

As I went out of the gates into the noisy street, I caught sight of a big placard. Properly speaking, it was not so much a placard as an appeal: "Oveysi is here! His fifth column is in Tehran! The butchering general must be arrested and shot!"

Everyone in Iran knows the name of General Oveysi, former commander of the Iranian Army.

...A short, 60-year-old man in a baggy dark-gray suit enters a fashionable New York restaurant. His gait and bearing betray that he is a military man. His eyes and a good half of his face are covered by dark glasses. The guest and all the people who arrived with him--they are speaking Farsi--are ushered into a separate room. Soon a few Americans join them.

Leaning back in his chair, the guest removes his glasses. Yes, it is he, General Oveysi! For a long time now he has not worn uniform--not since he turned up in the United States in January 1979, when he requested political asylum. The general prudently left Iran before the deposed shah had had time to flee. It can't be helped! You have to put yourself first: Now the general is involved in politics.

He is handed an orange juice. Oveysi is a teetotaler, and glad of an opportunity to parade his asceticism. Sipping the juice, he continues the conversation that began back in the car.

"The pressure is building up for an explosion in Iran, gentlemen: The days of Khomeyni's regime are numbered...."

Those present significantly murmur their assent. Some of them nod emphatically.

The general left Iran at a time when no one doubted that the revolution would triumph. Now he is the leader of the "Iranian opposition," as America's New York TIMES calls the group of military politickers, fragments of the former regime of the shah.

What has Oveysi been doing in the United States in the summer of 1980? He has established contact with those who were once patrons of the shah's regime, he has sought support among the emigre rabble--people who have fled the Iranian revolution. Within a narrow circle the general has spoken of "my movement" and "national unity." He has intimidated not only Iranians, but also representatives of the Carter administration. "The current situation in Iran is clearing the way for leftwingers."

A small group of "experts" work for the general, regularly giving him "advice" of various kinds. Oveysi's assistants have met with--and on more than one occasion--"people from the White House," on a purely "unofficial basis," of course. After all, you never know, these contacts may complicate the position of the American hostages in Iran!

The "people from the White House" proved to be businesslike people. They were interested in only one question: Would the general be able to seize power in Tehran if he were taken there? Some people claim that Oveysi has already knocked together something like a "rebel army."....

As was to be expected, the zealous general was noticed in the United States. Newspapers wrote favorably of him. The American press called the general "a professional soldier who dreams of saving his homeland." What nobility! What unselfishness! However, many people in the United States, President Carter himself included, of course, know very well what the general is capable of....

Is it possible that Oveysi has forgotten the bloody carnage on one small Tehran square? Hardly. At any rate, millions of Iranians will never forget it! In September, 1978, on the general's orders, a peaceful demonstration--mostly made up of adolescents, women and children--was brutally fired upon. It was after this terrible reprisal that Oveysi was nicknamed the "butchering general." Now the bloody butcher is feted by "people from the White House." Obviously as a "true fighter for human rights."

Oveysi is not only uniting the Iranian counterrevolutionaries. Having secured American support, he met with President as-Sadat of Egypt recently and reached agreement with him on close cooperation. And the American-financed Voice of Free Iran radio station, located near Alexandria, began operating this spring.

...Artists worked for several weeks on the part of the wall surrounding the U.S. embassy which looks out onto Taleqani Street and strugglers' street.

Amir Zargam, one of the artists, is 22 years old. He is a student at Tehran University. Amir and his colleague Alahsan created an impressive picture actually on the U.S. Embassy wall.

"How did you get the idea for this work?" I asked Amir.

"To be frank, unexpectedly. It came as inspiration...."

Amir began to describe his work and the idea he embodied in the gallery of images. Here he shows the American military's crimes in Vietnam. After all, the Americans' actions in Iran were essentially equally criminal. Here he shows the seizure of the U.S. Embassy building by the student supporters of Ayatollah Khomeyni. Here he shows them holding top-secret U.S. State Department and CIA documents.

I walked slowly along the embassy wall. I saw a banner: "Down With Carter! Long Live Khomeyni!" Approaching the gates, I asked the pasdar:

"Can I take photographs?"

"Of course you can."

I began clicking the shutter. Three people immediately came up to me--goodness knows where from. They were young, likeable lads. It later turned out that they were all students.

"What were you photographing and why?"

"I've been given permission."

"Who by?"

"The pasdar guarding the embassy entrance."

"He has no authority for that. You can't take photos here"

They were all extremely polite. There was no hostility in their eyes. Their voices were calm.

We'll have to see exactly what you were photographing."

"Be my guest."

"Come with us."

We sat in their car. A pasdar carrying a submachinegun joined us....

The car stopped outside the tradesmen's entrance to the embassy. We went into a booth in which another unarmed student was sitting. One of the people who had brought me there said:

"We'll take your film, develop it, and keep all the shots we think you don't need. All right?"

"Of course."

"Don't worry about the shots you do need: We'll return them to you the day after tomorrow at 1000 . Does that suit you?"

"Perfectly."

"Goodbye then."

"I'd like to ask you a few questions, if you've no objection."

"Go ahead."

"Do you think the American military danger still exists? Is there any likelihood of a repeat of an operation like the one that failed in April?"

"The American danger hangs permanently over Iran like the sword of Damocles. It is a very serious danger. We are deeply convinced of that. Only now the United States will try to blow up Iran from inside, to provoke civil war in the country...."

"What was your reaction to Carter's April operation?"

"Exactly 24 hours before it began, we received information from our Arab friends that it was being prepared. We immediately passed the information on to Ayatollah Khomeyni's office.

"Who do you think the Americans are now counting on?"

"On the 'fifth column' Carter is continuing to create inside Iran. It is already in operation. Numerous facts are known which provide evidence of its subversive activity. The 'fifth column' is, above all, people who prospered under the shah and hate the revolution."

...In July the shah's last prime minister, Bakhtiar, who lives in Paris and is another head of the "Iranian opposition," welcomed the latest attempted coup d'etat in Iran. He did so with unparalleled insolence. Bakhtiar called the conspirators "courageous people," of course! As Tehran Radio has reported, the conspirators--on this occasion, a group of Iranian Air Force officers--intended to return him to power! That is why Bakhtiar was sorry..."democracy" suffered a defeat, the "democracy" that is paid for from Western special services' funds.

...But even now, strange though it may seem, people are to be found who contend that Iran is threatened by the "northern neighbor." Who benefits from ridiculous claims of that sort? Those who are hatching plans for undermining the revolution, of course: Iranian reaction and its patrons across the ocean. These claims are nothing other than an attempt to shift the revolution into neutral and to distract Iranians from the struggle against the REAL [printed in boldface] dangers, from the solution of the main problems.

But the Iranians know very well who their friends are and who their enemies. Back in February, 1979, Ayatollah Taleqani, who was then in good health, told me that "it is in Iran's interests to be a good neighbor of the Soviet Union." Yes, and it is in the Soviet Union's interests to continue to be a good neighbor of Iran and to strengthen friendship with the Iranian people on the basis of complete reciprocity.

COMMENTARY VIEWS LIBYAN ANNIVERSARY, BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD020946 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Today is the 11th anniversary of the anti-imperialism and antiking revolution in Libya. Our commentator writes in this respect: The 1 September revolution has become a significant phase in the history of the national liberation struggle of the Libyan people and Arab East as a whole.

As a result of the revolution the royal quasi-feudal regime was toppled; it used to be guided by cooperation with imperialism.. In the years that followed the revolution important changes of a progressive nature were realized. The state's control was imposed on the main branch of the economy, namely the oil industry, where foreign monopolies without any partner had been dominant. The state sector was established. It has been developing progressively.

The industrialization of the country is taking place simultaneously with agriculture. Peasants have been unified on the basis of cooperatives.

Libya, which did not have its own refineries, now has six refineries. As a result of the green revolution the production of grains, vegetables and fruits has increased more than fivefold.

Big measures were taken in the social program. Medical services and education have become free. Laws guarantee equal rights for women in salaries and jobs.

Libya's activity on the international level has acquired an active nature and is anti-imperialist. The first step of the republic was to eliminate the foreign military bases whose presence constituted a constant danger not only to Libya's independence but to other Arab countries as well. Thus a significant blow was dealt to the imperialist positions in North Africa and the whole of the Arab world.

The Jamahiriyah, together with the socialist countries and other peace-loving countries, calls for the consolidation of peace and the deepening of world detente as well as the elimination of the relics of colonialism, the reestablishment of international economic relations on the basis of equality, and against hegemonistic policies in international relations and imperialist interference in the internal affairs of people.

Libya, which is considered one of the founders of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front against As-Sadat's capitulatory course, contributes greatly to the cause of closing the ranks of national forces in the Arab world in order to consolidate cooperation between Arab peoples with their natural allies, namely the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It firmly opposes U.S. policy in the Middle East, a policy which is directed toward backing Israel and which constitutes a danger to the safety of the Arab peoples.

Ties of friendship and cooperation link the Soviet Union and Libya. The Soviet Union welcomed the 1 September revolution. It was the first great power to recognize the new republican regime. The Soviet Union and Libya are unified by the objectives and tasks of the struggle for the cause of peace, national independence and peoples' progress, and against imperialism and reaction. The Soviet people strongly sympathize with the Libyan people's work toward building a society based on the principles of prosperity and social justice in order to bring about progressive changes in Libya.

The 11th anniversary of the 1 September revolution nearly coincides with another famous anniversary, for on 4 September it will be the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Libya.

All the foundations exist for the expression of satisfaction at the present state of relations between the Soviet Union and the Jamahiriyah, relations which, in a short time and especially after the September revolution, have acquired a wide-ranging, versatile and firm nature.

The visit to the Soviet Union by the leader of the 1 September revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in 1976, and that to Libya by Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin in 1975 were two significant phases in the development of those relations. The principles of the relations, as recorded in the two joint communiques issued on those two visits, are considered a new, good basis for consolidating friendship and developing bilateral cooperation.

The cooperation between the two countries includes the most important branch of Libyan economy, namely energy, including the nuclear and oil-extraction industries, gas, metallurgy and agriculture. Year in and year out the exchange of goods between our countries is on the increase. The relations in the spheres of culture, sports and arts are growing. The Soviet Union, which is committed to the Leninist foreign, peace-loving policy, intends in the future to continue on the path of deepening and widening relations with the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The Soviet people wish the friendly Libyan people new successes and progress on the path of progressive development.

PALESTINIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD011740 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 1 Sep, TASS--A delegation of the Palestinian-Soviet friendship committee, led by Mahmoud Abbas, member of the National Council of Palestine, the committee's chairman, stayed in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Arab People of Palestine.

The delegation visited Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb near the Kremlin Wall. The guests went to see the Lenin Central Museum and the Central Museum of the Armed Forces of the USSR. The delegation had meetings with the leadership of the Union of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

YASIR 'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

LD272203 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, August 27, TASS--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, addressed a message to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, in which he expresses sincere and profound gratitude for the Soviet Union's invariable support for the Arab people of Palestine who are waging a just struggle for the exercise of their legitimate national rights.

A principled and definite stand of the Soviet Union was of great significance for ensuring the success of the recent extraordinary special United Nations General Assembly session on the Palestinian problem which has confirmed the lawfulness of the demands of the Palestinian people, the message says. The message stresses that the Israeli representative, unwilling to conceal hatred for the United Nations and the states, members of the United Nations Organization, went to the length of describing decision of the extraordinary special session of the U.N. General Assembly as illegal. In doing so the brazen aggressor has once again demonstrated that it gives its own intrepretation to international law, security, the nature of relations between states forgetting, however, that Israel itself exists due to one of the United Nations decisions.

Yasir 'Arafat points out that it is absolutely obvious that Israel could not have possibly ignored the will of the international community, had it not been for the military, political and economic support coming from the United States. The United States continues to deny the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homes, the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state of their own. The United States is virtually the sole state which stubbornly refuses to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the only organization, which has the right to speak on behalf of the Palestinian people. The [word indistinct] serve to confirm our warnings that the Camp David accords and the separate Egyptian-Israel treaty signed on their basis will by no means bring peace to the Middle East, Yasir 'Arafat's message says. On the contrary, they only give the Israeli aggressors a free hand, and encourage them to continue aggression and expansion, to resort to threats and terror.

In conclusion Yasir 'Arafat expressed the best of wishes to Leonid Brezhnev and the whole of the Soviet people on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Palestinian people and from himself personally.

USTINOV RECEIVES CUBAN HEAD OF GENERAL STAFF REGUEIRO

LD022144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and USSR defense minister, received on 2 September, Div Gen Cases Regueiro, member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, head of the General Staff, first deputy minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba. In a warm and friendly talk questions were discussed of mutual interest.

USTINOV RECEIVES CUBAN ARMED FORCES POLITICIAL CHIEF

LD020959 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] On 27 August Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, received Div Gen S. Batista Santana, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, deputy minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and chief of the Central Political Directorate of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, who is on a visit to the Soviet Union. Warm and friendly talks were held, during which questions of mutual interest were examined. Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, participated in the talks.

Meeting With Kapitonov

LD021001 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] On 27 August I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Central Political Directorate, who is in the USSR at the head of a delegation of leading political workers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba. Amry Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, participated in the warm and friendly talks.

KOSYGIN, MANLEY EXCHANGE CABLES ON JAMAICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD290939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] TASS--A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Prime Minister M. Manley of Jamaica a telegram in which, personally and on behalf of the USSR Government, he conveyed to the prime minister and to the Jamaican people sincere congratulations and good wishes on the 18th anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence. Soviet people, the telegram states, have feelings of friendship and respect for the people of Jamaica, who are resolving complex problems of the country's internal development, energetically upholding its independence and making their contribution to the development of equitable international relations.

In a reply telegram M. Manley expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations on behalf of the government and people of Jamaica. The telegrams voice the confidence that Soviet-Jamaican ties will continue developing for the good of both countries' peoples.

MOSCOW ESPIONAGE TRIAL OF VELIKANOVA REPORTED

LD281942 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1806 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, Aug 28 (TASS)--TASS correspondent Aleksey Mikhaylov writes:

For the second day the case of Tatyana Velikanova has been heard in open session at the Moscow City Court. She is charged with a criminal offense under Section 1 of Article 70 of the RSFSR Criminal Code.

Tatyana Velikanova is accused of engaging in anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda for the past 10 years. As is noted in the bill of indictment presented to the court, this means specifically that Velikanova systematically fabricated slanderous materials to discredit the Soviet system which she illegally duplicated and distributed in the USSR, and she also sent them to the West for use by anti-Soviet organizations and imperialist propaganda centers engaged in activity hostile to the Soviet state.

She is also accused of having criminal connections with foreign subversion centers. The court was presented with letters taken from Velikanova sent to her from abroad from which it is apparent that there existed stable channels of illegal communication between her and those holding similar views abroad. These channels were maintained by foreign correspondents and other representatives of capitalist states. In accordance with instructions received from abroad, she inspired and directed the hostile activity of antisocial elements in the USSR. In turn, subversion centers used Velikanova's slanderous information to whip up anti-Sovietism in the West, to organize all sorts of propaganda campaigns under the guise of defending human rights allegedly being violated in the Soviet Union, and to issue appeals for interference in the internal affairs of the USSR.

The materials in the investigation, the evidence given by witnesses who spoke at the open trial, and the material evidence presented to the court show that Velikanova was guided in her activity by a hostile attitude to the existing system in the USSR. Observing the trial from the courtroom, one can see the aim of her activity taking shape more and more clearly: Not the "defense of human rights" allegedly being violated in the USSR, and not a "fight for justice" as bourgeois propaganda is trying to present things, but the desire to undermine and weaken Soviet power.

Sentenced to 4 Years, Exile

LD291036 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 August, TASS--TASS correspondent Alexey Mikhaylov writes:

The ruling of the court in the case of Tatyana Velikanova was announced today. She is sentenced to 4 years in prison, to be followed by 5 years of exile. The Moscow City Court after a three day open trial found her guilty of a criminal offense that falls under Part One, Article 70, of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

Having considered the materials of the investigation, and material evidence, having listened to the testimony of witnesses, the speeches by the procurator and the barrister, the court found wellgrounded the charge levelled against Velikanova that she was engaged in anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda in 1969-79.

It has been established and proved that Velikanova systematically wrote slanderous materials, illegally multiplied and distributed them in the USSR, sent them by illegal channels abroad to be used by anti-Soviet organizations and imperialist propaganda centers in purposes hostile to the Soviet Union.

Velikanova maintained unlawful links with correspondents of bourgeois mass media, emissaries of anti-Soviet organizations. On the instruction of Western subversive centres, she tried to direct actions of anti-social elements.

To camouflage her criminal activities, aimed at undermining Soviet power, Velikanova posed as a fighter against violations of human rights allegedly taking place in the USSR. The trial laid bare in full the falsity of Velikanova's allegations to this effect, qualified the criminal character of her doings, reaffirmed the correctness of the charge levelled against her. The measure of punishment in accordance with part 1, Article 70 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation envisages a prison term of up to 7 years to be followed by an exile of up to five years. Considering the fact that the measure of punishment was determined, applicably to a woman who had committed a criminal offense, the court deemed it possible to alleviate the punishment.

The Muscovites of different ages and professions who packed the session hall, met the court's ruling with approval.

## Dissidents Protest

LD010955 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 1 Sep 80 p 4

[Nigel Wade Moscow dispatch: "Dissidents in Trials Protest"]

[Text] Dissidents in Moscow held a weekend press conference to protest against the labour camp sentences passed last week on the Russian Orthodox priest, Father Gleb Yakunin, and the human rights campaigner, Miss Tatyana Velikanova.

"While the authorities tell everyone abroad about the near-paradise that is being built here for religious believers, Father Yakunin described the situation in his writing as it really is," said Mr Vadim Shcheglov, a member of Father Yakunin's committee for the defence of the rights of Christian believers.

Father Yakunin, 46, was sentenced to five years in a labour camp and a further five years in internal exile on a charge of agitating against the state.

Helsinki Group

Miss Velikanova, 47, a member of the embattled Helsinki group of dissidents campaigning for human rights, was sentenced to four years in a labour camp and five years of internal exile on an identical charge.

A statement from the Helsinki group said the trials showed the Soviet Union's increasing disregard for the 1975 Helsinki human rights accords.

"At a time of increasing international tension this position leads to the further drawing apart of East and West," the group said.

7-Year Sentence

Mr Ivan Kovalev, whose father is serving a seven-year labour camp term and whose wife, the former secretary of the Helsinki group, is awaiting trial, said "they apparently intend to destroy the opposition completely."

Miss Larissa Bogaraz, a friend of Miss Velikanova, said "the people responsible for these sentences have condemned first and foremost themselves. The trials were a defeat for the KGB.

"Until now they have always sought a pretence of legality. This time there was not even a trace. There was no legality at all, there was no real trial. It was all quite pointless."

Internal Exile

The name of Dr Andrey Sakharov, exiled to the interior city of Gorkiy last January for his dissident activities, was among 17 signatories to a statement condemning the trials as fraudulent and in violation of Russia's laws and international undertakings.

The newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA devoted a half-page article yesterday to an attack on Miss Velikanova, repeating official allegations that she and other human rights activists have been used as cats' paws by subversive organisations outside the Soviet Union.

COMMUNIST PARTY HAS OVER 17 MILLION MEMBERS

LD010334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The CPSU now has 17,193,376 members. The Moscow Party Organization, one of its biggest detachments, has more than 1 million members. Our correspondent was told in the Moscow Gorkom that report-back and election meetings will be held today in the primary organizations of enterprises and establishments in eight rayons.

KUZNETSOV CHAIRS SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD020242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] A session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin today under the chairmanship of Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The first item to be discussed was the work of the soviets of people's deputies of the Armenian SSR aimed at strengthening control over the fulfillment of planned targets and of adopted decisions and at strengthening discipline during the execution of tasks.

In an adopted decision the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium recommended that the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium use accumulated experience in constantly improving the forms and methods of work of the Soviets in controlling the execution of laws and fulfilling planned tasks. It also recommended the adoption of decisions and strengthening discipline during the execution of duties by state organs, enterprises, establishments and organizations.

Later the session discussed the draft decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the organization of work pertaining to the voters' mandates. The decisions of the 25th party congress, of the CPSU Central Committee, the norms of the USSR Constitution and Comrade Brezhnev's instructions on the improvement of work pertaining to the voters' mandates constitute the basis of the decree.

The session participants have approved the draft decree and have noted its great importance and urgency. The conviction was expressed that the adoption of the decree will impart to work pertaining to the voters' mandates a more planned nature and will ensure an effective participation in this work by state organs, public organizations and deputies.

Certain other issues of state activity were examined at the presidium session.

Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Usmankhodzhayev, Khalilov, Kalin and Kholov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other comrades took part in the debate.

ROLE OF PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH IN GEORGIA VIEWED

LD291605 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Public Opinion"]

[Text] Before embarking on a great journey it is customary to collect one's thoughts, look back over the path traveled, evaluate what has been done, take mistakes into account and clearly define the tasks which have to be resolved. We are living through precisely such a crucial time now, on the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress. This is because every party congress is a kind of prominent landmark on the complex path of communist building, by climbing which we are able to see further, think on a larger scale, evaluate the past more accurately and become better aware of the meaning of yesterday's activity.

From the platform of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev urged communists during the preparations for the congress to take a solicitious approach to everything positive that has proved itself in our work practice and that should be preserved, consolidated and augmented in the future and, at the same time, to take a strict and critical attitude toward the shortcomings which are still encountered in diverse spheres of our activity and to direct efforts toward eradicating them.

Among the new and positive elements that have been introduced into the work of the Georgian party organization in recent years and that will naturally enjoy further development and deepening one should name the scientific system taking shape in the republic of the purposeful study, recording and shaping of public opinion and the increasingly broad introduction of the principles and methods of party sociology into the practice of our activities. [paragraph continues]

The work practice of the public opinion council, which has now been functioning for 5 years under the Georgian CP Central Committee, and the activities of the institutes and councils for the study of public opinion, which have been set up under the Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Rustavi and certain other gorkoms and raykoms, attest that the study of public opinion and regard for the public position are an effective means of comprehensively recognizing various problems, resolving them competently and sharply raising the working people's social activeness. Awareness of the fact that their voice is being carefully heeded increases working people's sense of direct involvement in our common cause and of responsibilitiy for everything that happens all around. Democratic principles are enjoying further development in the management of state and public affairs and trends alien to our morality, which largely gained currency owing to the former republic leadership's disregard for the working people's opinion on key questions of the life and development of Soviet Georgia, are being surmounted more successfully.

V.I. Lenin saw the source of our system's strength and invincibility and the guarantee of its evolvement into communism in the masses' conscientiousness and in their full knowledge of the goals, ways and means of the historic transforming activity in which they participate.

At the 25th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed to the whole importance of and the objective need for a comprehensive and systematic study and record of public opinion. This requirement is enshrined constitutionally in the USSR Fundamental Law. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work" once again spoke very definitely about the tremendous significance of studying, recording and shaping public opinion.

The Georgian CP Central Committee is contantly extending the channels for the study of public opinion and increasingly actively taking the working people's position into account when resolving the whole range of issues facing the republic at a particular specific moment. The prior publication of the agenda of upcoming plenums and party aktiv meetings and the involvement of very broad masses in discussing the questions raised help to make the communists' discussion more concrete and profound and to take the opinion of the masses into account when drawing up party decisions. Many questions are resolved more competently after a preliminary study with the help of sociological means and after familiarization with the assessments and recommendations of the masses, and there is a considerable improvement in the business of cadre selection as comprehensive account is taken of the collective's opinion. Thus, a more harmonious system of studying, recording and purposefully shaping public opinion--a system capable of serving Soviet Georgia's socioeconomic and cultural development to great effect--is gradually taking shape in the republic day by day.

Over the years that it has existed the public opinion council under the Georgian CP Central Committee has conducted a number of serious investigations concerning sociopolitical, socioeconomic and ideological problems of life in the republic in conjunction with a group of sociologists of the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy, with employees of the USSR Academy of Sciences Sociological Research Institute, with the applied Sociology Department of Tbilisi University, with certain scientific research establishments of the republic Academy of Sciences, with individual VUZ departments and with the Georgian SSR Gosplan's Institute of Economics and National Economic Planning.

The council has made its contribution to preparing such important documents and measures as the Georgian CP Central Committee resolution on measures to intensify the struggle against harmful traditions and customs and the scientific and practical conference on ways to overcome private-ownership trends as a condition for the full assertion of the principles of the socialist way of life in the republic.

At the same time, there are still many shortcomings and omissions in the organization of the study of public opinion in the republic. It is necessary substantially to raise the professional standard of research in this sphere and to ensure the necessary order in the study of public opinion locally, not forgetting that the lack of specialists can adversely affect the authority of this great cause and discredit it.

Unfortunately, in a number of the republic's cities and rayons instances of the underestimation of the importance of the problem of studying public opinion are still encountered, and the necessary attention is not devoted to an analysis of working people's letters and complaints and of the remarks and suggestions made by them on being received by leading workers.

Nor do party committees make full use of the potential of local newspaper editorial boards, which can successfully conduct a preliminary assessment of public opinion by organizing a readers' discussion of a particular urgent issue.

By giving all possible support to the development of sociological research in the republic the party is doing everything to make the first steps in this sphere the basis for more fruitful work on the study, recording and purposeful shaping of public opinion and on the full utilization of the moral and educational potential of public opinion for successfully resolving the very important tasks facing the republic on the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian CP Congress.

KIRGIZ SSR JUSTICE MINISTER DIES SUDDENLY

LD291501 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 17 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] It is with deep regret that the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers announce that Mukhtarbek Akmatbekovich Dzhumabayev, member of the Kirgiz CP Auditing Commission, deputy of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet and Kirgiz SSR minister of justice, died suddenly 15 August 1980 in his 52d year.

[Signed] The Kirgiz CP Central Committee, the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers.

GEORGIAN FORESTRY MINISTRY OFFICIAL APPOINTED

LD291543 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Aug 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The Georgian SSR Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade O.P. Baliashvili to the post of Georgian SSR deputy minister of forestry.

EDITORIAL EXAMINES LABOR DISCIPLINE, WORK ATMOSPHERE

LD281357 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Collective and Labor Discipline"]

[Excerpt] Regular educational work with young people, with those who are just beginning their working careers, is particularly important today. From the outset the tyros must feel part of the united, cohesive collective, be full of respect for the lofty title of worker and realize that any violations of labor discipline are alien to it. In this sense the influence of experienced mentors on young people is nonpareil. This is perfectly understood at the Gorkiy truck plant--an enterprise famous not only for its labor traditions but also for its educational traditions. Mentorship and all-round patronage of young workers have a long and glorious history at the plant, as they have throughout Gorkovsakay Oblast. It was at the Gorkiy truck plant that the "no laggards here!" movement came into being. L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said of the movement that it is now a moral norm as well as a production norm. Is it possible to calculate, express in figures the economic and moral effect for the plant of such people as Nikolay Aleksandrovich Kuznetsov who in 35 years has molded the working expertise of 60 pupils, instilling in them lofty moral principles! No wonder people who have grown up at the plant cherish their involvement in such a harmonious collective, no wonder cadre stability at the plant is so high.

The same cannot be said, unfortunately, of Construction Trust No 35 at the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction's Minskstroy Combine. Here naked bureaucratic rule takes the place of painstaking educational work and concern for the conscious discipline of every worker. In an attempt to compensate for unproductive losses of work time the administration violated labor laws by getting people to work on their days off in lieu of the time off. The most common "educational methods" here are threatening commands, reprimands and dismissals. It is no surprise the construction trust has a high level of personnel turnover--this is the black consequence of poor labor discipline and inability to organize production efficiently. In 1979, 847 people were taken on while 254 were dismissed, almost one third! In the first 5 months of this year 114 were taken on and 133 dismissed.

Today we must reckon with the people's mood at work--it has become an active productive force. One rejoices, for example, at the educational farsightedness of the administration and leaders of the Ussuriysk refrigerator car depot in whose shops the workers say, "good atmosphere warrants are issued" and everything is done, down to the minutest detail, to ensure that people are able to work to their utmost potential calmly, productively and without stress. On the other hand, it is utterly perplexing to see the domineering shortsightedness of the leaders of an enterprise, once a leading enterprise but now increasingly a laggard, the Voronezh tire plant, who are not bothered about the mood of the people and fail to create even the basis conditions for normal work. An indifferent, parasitic attitude toward people, toward their needs and requirements produces a natural reaction--lack of interest in the job, absenteeism, unpunctuality and extended cigarette breaks. This year alone losses of working time at the plant have amounted to 10,000 man-days!

The creation of a cohesive collective in which good organization, conscientiousness and irreproachable labor discipline are the norm, the law of life is a task of paramount importance for every trade union organization. No leader or trade union worker can get by without examining repeatedly the influences on the mood of the work force and workers' attitude toward their work and making skillful and exhaustive use of the splendid arsenal of educational means; his task is not merely to punish offenders but to seek out the reasons for the violations.

And if he wants to keep up with modern demands he cannot separate economic functions from educational functions. They are a single entity today. People can only work successfully in an atmosphere of good organization and discipline, in which a great deal is demanded of everyone and everyone has a highly developed sense of responsibility.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES WEAK STATE PLAN

LD260843 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 15 August, 1980, frontpages a 1,300-word editorial entitled "Strengthen State Discipline" on the importance of strengthening state discipline and legality in economic relations to ensure the stable working of the economy and the fulfillment of plans, as these factors directly infuluence production efficiency and work quality. The editorial says that, "on the whole, our cadres"..."observe Soviet laws and state discipline" but goes on to state that there are individual leading workers who violate state discipline, and that the national economy suffers great loss through violations of plan discipline, eyewash, the production of low quality goods, mismanagement and failure to meet contractual obligations. There are still cases of writeups. According to the editorial it is the responsibility not just of the procuracy organs to deal with this matter but also of party organizations and public opinion, collectives and party meetings must discuss all cases of violation of discipline. Stricter punishment should be given for such offenses. The editorial concludes that control and verification of execution must be stepped up by all bodies.

IGISINOV HITS SPECULATION ON GOODS IN SHORT SUPPLY

LD260815 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 7 August, 1980, carries on page 4 an 800-word atcle by militia Colonel K. Igisinov, chief of the Alma-Ata Gorispolkom Administration of Internal Affairs Department for combating the embezzlement of socialist property and speculation, entitled "Stop Speculation" on the need to put an end to speculation which is occurring on goods in short supply such as carpets, fur, foreign shoes, cars and so forth. The author claims that the only reason for speculation nowadays is "greed" and the desire to "get rich" by any method, there is no longer any social basis for speculation. It is also unfortunate, Igisinov writes, that speculators sometimes obtain goods in short supply from trade workers specificially for resale at inflated prices. The article ends by saying that a common effort must be made to tighten security, ensure that speculation is rooted and that trade in goods in heavy demand is efficiently organized.

TASHKENTSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES SOCIALIST COMPETITION

LD291559 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Aug 80 p 1

[UZTAG Report: "Obokom Plenum"]

[Text] The tasks of Tashkentskaya Oblast's communists for fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Socialist Competition To Greet the 26th Party Congress in a Fitting Manner" were discussed at a Tashkentskiy Obkom Plenum held on 29 August. A report was delivered by obkom First Secretary M.M. Musakhanov.

The resolution adopted outlined measures to mobilize industrial and agricultural production reserves and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for 1980 and for the 5-year plan as a whole and of the socialist pledges adopted by the oblast's working people in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 20th Uzbekistan CP Congress.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

## RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 1-2 SEPTEMBER

LD020225/LD030335 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 1-2 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

1 September

In Omskaya Oblast by today grain crop have been cut on almost one-third of the total area sown. (0130 GMT)

In Orenburgskaya Oblast grain elevators have already received 1.5 million tons of good-quality grain from oblast farmers. The rate of grain sales is increasing. (0500 GMT)

In the Mordovskaya ASSR today harvesting began on the second half of the area sown to grain. More than 100,000 tons of grain, or about 30 percent of the plan, has been harvested. (0830 GMT)

In Kuybyshevskaya Oblast to date farmers have delivered to the elevators 500,000 tons of grain, which is almost 40 percent of the plan. In Sartovskaya Oblast plowing began today on the second million hectares. The plowing is largely being conducted by means of subsurface tillers without turning the furrow slices. This method allows the preservation of the fertile layer and helps preserve soil moisture, which gives an increased yield of up to 5 quintals per hectare. Winter sowing is being carried out at the same time. In Azerbaijan more than 1 million tons of grain have been threshed and 345,000 tons sold to the state. Grain deliveries to procurement centers are continuing, as is grain cleaning and sorting. (1100 GMT)

Stavropolskiy Kray has set itself the target of bringing its gross grain harvest up to 5 million tons. The area sown to winter grain totals more than 2 million hectares. Today the cotton harvest has begun in Uzbekistan. The republic plans to sell to the state 5,850,000 tons of raw cotton this year. No less than 4 million tons will be gathered by machine. (1200 GMT)

Azerbaijan also has begun cotton harvesting, and pledges to top last year's record and to produce 200,000 tons more than the plan task. In Belorussia the area sown to winter rye is being increased to 1.1 million hectares. Mass sowing began today, and the machine operators are working in two and three shifts using the Ipatov method. (1400 GMT)

2 September

In Kurskaya Oblast grain has been reaped on 950,000 hectares, which is 90 percent of the total area sown. (0100 GMT)

In Kazakhstan machine operators are cutting grain on the 15th million hectare. In the past week alone, despite poor weather, farms reaped barley and wheat on an area of about 5.5 million hectares. Reaping has probably been carried out most quickly in Kustanayskaya Oblast, the largest in the republic, and has been completed in Uralskaya and Aktyubinskaya oblasts. (0700 GMT)

Sugar beet harvesting has begun in many areas--in Moldavia and Voronezhskaya Oblast, for example. In Voronezhskaya Oblast sugar beets occupy 250,000 hectares. In Kharkovskaya Oblast more than 800 mechanized links are harvesting beets. By today the Kharkovskaya Oblast had delivered 910,000 tons of grain to state granaries, and the oblast has pledged to sell the state not less than 1 million tons of grain. (1100 GMT)

In Kazakhstan's Kustanayskaya Oblast grain harvesting is in full swing. In the oblast more than 4 million hectares have been sown to grain crops. All harvesting-transport complexes are virtually working around the clock. The oblast has decided to deliver 3,280,000 tons of grain to state granaries--much more than in the plan. (1300 GMT)

CORRESPONDENTS REPORT ON NATIONWIDE HARVEST PROGRESS

LD292024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Efir-1 hookup on nationwide harvesting news, presented by Semen Astakhov with correspondents Vladimir (Leshko), Valeriy Parkhomenko, Aleksey Zhuk, Yevgeniy (Chestyakov)]

[Summary] [Astakhov] First I would like to report that grain and leguminous crops have been cut on an area exceeding 65 million hectares in the country, which is 53 percent of the plan. Eighty-four percent of the grain that has been cut has also been threshed. Harvesting is proceeding under difficult conditions. There is a lot of rain, particularly in the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone and the Baltic republics. In our hookup today we will discuss the state of agriculture in Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Belorussia and the Volga area, and taking part in this mock-up are Alma-Ata correspondent Vladimir (Leshko), Baku correspondent Valeriy Parkhomenko, Belorussian correspondent Aleksey Zhuk and Volgograd correspondent Yevgeniy (Chestyakov). Over to Alma-Ata and Vladimir (Leshko):

[(Leshko)] Harvesting of grain is in full swing here, and an area of 16 million hectares is yet to be harvested. The largest amount of grain cut so far is in Kustanayskaya Oblast, the largest grain-producing oblast in Kazakhstan. Grain has already been laid into swathes here on an area of 1.7 million hectares, which is over 40 percent of the total area.

Rain is hampering work in the virgin lands but machine operators are overcoming this problem.

[Astakhov] In the last hookup you raised the question of difficulties in fuel supplies for agricultural machinery. A railroad official has informed me in the meantime that in a day or two this situation will be rectified.

[(Leshko)] I am glad to hear it. I would like to say a bit more about the other field work which is now underway in Kazakhstan. The harvesting of maize for silage is continuing in the northern and central regions of the republic. Many farms are now completing the work of procuring coarse fodder. Rice harvesting has just begun on the lower reaches of the Syr-Darya.

[Astakhov] Over to Baku.

[Parkhomenko] Harvesting of grain crops is virtually over in Azerbaijan. Small areas in the mountains have not been harvested yet and maize is still not quite ripe. The most important results of the harvest have already been summed up at a meeting of the party economic aktiv here. The biggest harvest of eared crops in history has been grown here.

Cotton harvesting is about to begin and it promises to be a good crop.

[Astakhov] Over to Minsk, where procurement of fodder is being hampered by bad weather.

[Zhuk] First I would like to say how the harvest is proceeding in general in Belorussia. Half the area sown to grain has already been harvested in our republic. You said we had bad weather. Yes, there was a hurricane which reached its greatest force in Brestskaya Oblast causing rivers to overflow and flood large areas of fields and pasture land, but through organized human effort the damage was corrected.

The second cut of grasses has already been completed in Belorussia. Virtually all farms have already procured the planned amount of fodder.

[Astakhov] Over to Volgograd.

[(Chestyakov)] Grain has been cut on the entire area, which is 3.7 million hectares. Only a small amount of this has not yet been laid into swathes. The main thing now is to get the grain to the elevators. To date Volgograd has put almost 1.8 million tons of grain into stores, and the delivery of grain continues uninterrupted.

[Astakhov] I must say though that things are not going that well in Saratovskaya Oblast. There is too great an interval between threshing and dispatching of grain to elevators. Much grain remains to be shifted in Voronezhskaya, Tambovskaya, Penzskaya, and Orenburgskaya oblasts. But I was told that this will be rectified in a few days.

[(Chestyakov)] Yes this will be rectified and all our oblasts are cooperating in this.

Volgograders have pledged this year to sow winter crops on 1.7 million hectares, as these grow better here than summer crops. Much attention is being paid to preparing the soil and the seeds for winter sowing. So far 1.5 million hectares of soil have been prepared for sowing and over 300,000 hectares have already been sown.

[Astakhov] I would like to recall that over the country as a whole, winter crops have been sown on 5.3 million hectares. But the tempo is not yet high enough and the plowing of fallow land must be speeded up.

EDITORIAL VIEWS PREPARATIONS FOR BEET HARVEST

LD291519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Your Duty, Beet Grower"]

[Excerpt] The preparation of harvesting equipment requires special attention. Many beet growers in the Kuban and in Kharkovskaya and Poltavskaya oblasts have set the combines in order in good time. The picture is different on certain farms in Lipetskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts. It will soon be time to lift the roots, but a considerable number of the harvest machines and loaders are still awaiting repair. Party organizations and farm leaders and specialists are called upon to rectify the situation more rapidly and to ensure high readiness and maximum equipment productivity everywhere.

During the beet harvesting the transport of the roots from the fields must be precisely organized. The routes and sizes of shipments must be detailed in advance and wider use must be made of harvesting and transport detachments, other progressive methods of labor organization and also loading and unloading equipment on plantations and in plants, which will make it possible to increase vehicles' productivity. To ensure a more even workload for refineries and to reduce sugar losses, the resolution [on the 1980 beet harvest] authorizes the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the Ministry of Railways to employ interrepublic and interoblast sugar beet shipments. Leaders and specialists on farms and in sugar refineries are called upon to do everything possible to see that transport works precisely, carrying the maximum load, and to ensure that the harvest is everywhere shipped out round the clock.

Now is a crucial time for sugar refiners. In most enterprises in the sector the equipment has been adjusted in good time and there are the cadres for two-shift work. At the same time, as the editorial office's mail testifies, the collective of certain refineries--the Sergachskiy refinery, Gorkovskaya Oblast, and the Checheno-Ingushskiy refinery, for instance--repair their equipment slowly year in, year out and improve their techniques poorly. Through the fault of the contracting enterprises of the Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the Zolotushinskiy refinery in Kurskaya Oblast has still not been commissioned, although the scheduled time has long since expired. The USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the relevant construction ministries and the local soviet organs must call to account the people to blame for these ommissions. Monitoring of the commissioning of new enterprises and enterprises' state of readiness for the start of the season must be intensified, enterprises must be given effective day-to-day assistance, and the construction of mechanized storehouses and concrete areas for the raw materials must be expedited.

Refineries' smooth working is to a considerable extent dependent on the timely supplying of equipment and materials. However, certain industrial and transport enterprises are fulfilling poorly their commitments to food industry workers. The latter do not always receive in timely fashion, for instance, stacking machines, beet-cutting knives, limestone and fuel. The USSR Gossnab, the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances should be more attentive to sugar refineries' needs and concerns.

The success of the important [beet-harvesting] campaign depends to a great extent on the initiative and creative quest of all its participants and the widespread introduction of progressive techniques and methods of labor organization. Above all, the Yampolskiy Rayon method, which has ushered in a new stage in the development of socialist competition among beet growers and food industry workers. Thousands of farms and hundreds of refineries are now working according to integrated comprehensive plans. The pooling of the efforts of farmers and refinery workers constitutes a tremendous reserve for further increasing the output of finished product per hectare of plantations. It is the duty of specialists and all the working people in allied sectors to emulate the innovators and to develop and deepen their experience.

Simultaneously with the harvesting, thought must be given to the next harvest. Seeds must be harvested and cleaned and shipped to plants and the requisite quantity of mother beets for planting must be procured. Special attention should be paid to preparing the soil at the optimum time and dressing it with organic and mineral fertilizers. The abundance of the harvest and the quality of the raw material depend on that.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN EDITORIALIZES ON IMPORTANCE OF FALL PLOWING

LD020817 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Accelerating Fall Plowing"]

[Text] In many parts of the country harvesting is still in full swing but the grain growers' thoughts are on the new harvest, whose foundation is laid in summer and fall. The importance of fall plowing in this regard can scarcely be exaggerated. It improves the soil's water and air regime, helps to combat weeds and crop pests and increases grain yields by several quintals and potato and sugar beet yields by 20-30 quintals compared with spring-plowed land under otherwise equal conditions. Nor must it be forgotten that fall plowing makes it possible to considerably reduce the intensity of work in spring, when every hour counts. A true farmer will always remember this and will therefore plow the soil immediately after harvesting.

This has been a complex year for plowing the early and most valuable fall plowland. On account of the wet summer plant growth has been held up and soil moisture levels are excessive in many areas. Under these conditions there is a great desire to gather the harvest in full, but it is equally important to show concern for the future. It is just such an approach to the fall preparation of the soil which distinguishes the work of many machine operators in the Orenburgskaya Oblast steppe at the present time. On the initiative of a number of progressive collectives the oblast's farms have joined the competition to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner and have pledged to complete fall plowing, including that of bare fallow, by 20 September. After receiving the support of the obkom and the oblispolkom the initiative has become widespread. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are organizing round-the-clock working of plowing units and progress in fulfilling daily and 5-day targets is now being monitored. The necessary conditions for highly productive labor and proper leisure have been created for all those at work in the fields. It is no coincidence that Orenburgskaya Oblast is markedly ahead of its neighbors in the Urals region as regards fall plowing.

There are also examples worthy of imitation in other oblasts. Thus Kuybyshevskaya Oblast farmers have already fall-plowed around 400,000 hectares--three times as much as by this time last year. Among the pacemakers here are tractor drivers S. Sarychev from the 40 Let Oktybrya Kolkhoz in Krasnoarmeyskiy Rayon and N. Kharitonov from the Pamyat Lenina Kolkhoz in Kinel-Cherkassiy Rayon. Each of them is exceeding the production norm. The fall preparation of soil is well organized on many farms in Amurskaya Oblast and in Primorskiy Kray, where after the combines have passed special work details gather and stack or press the straw and then plowmen set to work in the fields. The fall plowing rate is increasing daily.

At the same time it must be admitted that the achievements of individual leading workers, farms and rayons do not, as the saying goes, tell the whole story and the fall plowing rate is still very low. Take, for example, Belgorodskaya Oblast, harvesting of grain crops is almost finished here but the fields are still full of straw stacks and just over 50,000 hectares have been fall-plowed out of a planned 993,000. Things are no better on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of other oblasts in the Central Chernozem Region. Unfortunately many farm leaders have failed to learn the lesson of previous years, when a number of rayons fell behind in the fall preparation of the soil or failed to do it altogether. This resulted in low yields. Local agricultural organs must take all measures needed to secure a sharp increase in the fall plowing rate and to finish work everywhere before the onset of the cold weather.

The situation requires that the soil is plowed in combination with the harvesting of the crop, that high-powered tractors are not used in secondary operations and that they are provided with two shifts of machine-operators, and that work is carried out day and night. Each farm must create work teams and details specifically for fall plowing and fix progressive wage rates for machine operators on the basis of the quality of the work done. Dressing topsoil with a sufficient quantity of organic and mineral fertilizer, especially in the area sown to sugar beet, must not be neglected and in many oblasts the task of ensuring that the fields are well fertilized with lime and phosphate must also be attended to. This is the only way of guaranteeing big harvests of grain, sugar beet, potatoes, flax and other crops in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

As a rule each natural zone needs a differentiated approach to the fall preparation of the soil and to the fall plowing complex. In the Non-Chernozem Zone plowing must be combined with deepening the topsoil, particularly in areas intended for sowing tilled crops. In areas of steeply sloping ground, strip-contour cultivation, where the soil is tilled across the main slope, is proving its worth. On many of the country's farms it is just as important to clear the fields of stubble, thereby conserving moisture and killing weeds. Unfortunately insufficient attention has been paid to this agricultural technique in recent years. The direction of plowing is very important. Alternating it each year ensures that the fields remain level, which means uniform plant stands and the highly productive utilization of equipment when tending the crops and during harvesting.

In West and East Siberia, the virgin lands of Kazakhstan, the Ukrainian steppe and forest steppe, the North Caucasus and the Volga Region moldboardless plowing is effective. Many farms rightly consider it an important factor in intensifying production, protecting the land against erosion and combating drought. It is planned to till 42 million hectares in this way this year. This is an enormous amount of work and the entire available pool of subsurface cultivating implements must be utilized. State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture enterprises and local industry must render invaluable assistance in reconditioning and repairing them by starting up production of plowshares for deep diggers; it is these which are in shortest supply of farms. Of course this does not absolve the leaders of machine building ministries of responsibility for adhering to the schedule for centralized deliveries of plowshares and implements for moldboardless cultivation.

The fall puts great demands on workers in the cultural and domestic service sphere. A warm car in which you can rest up properly, hot food and the latest newspapers and magazines must all be an indispensable stimulus for achieving the maximum output per unit. Farm leaders and specialists must not forget for a moment that in the final analysis success is decided by the machine operators. The earlier they complete fall plowing the bigger next year's harvest will be.

CSA REPORTS ON AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN RSFSR

LD021754 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has reported on the harvesting progress in the republic. At the beginning of September grain and pulse crops had been cut on 44.5 million hectares. Eighty-three percent of the cut grain has been threshed. In the last week, the rate of harvesting has been increased somewhat. Moreover, in many rayons of the European part of the country, as before, harvesting is being carried out in difficult weather conditions.

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY KRAY WINTER RYE--The sowing of winter rye continues on many farms in the Primorskiy Kray which have been cleared of early grain crops. Previously this crop has hardly ever been cultivated in the Primorskiy Kray but this year it will take up an area of at least 40,000 hectares, which is a great deal more than that of last year. The whole area will be a fodder procurement base for communal livestock. The seed being sown is a local, high yielding variety which has been brought in from the Bashkir ASSR, the Ukraine, Volgogradskaya Oblast and Penzhenskaya Oblast. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian at 0930 GMT on 28 Aug 80 SK]